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TESTS AND CHALLENGES
IN SOCIOLOGY

THE CENTURY
SOCIAL SCIENCE SERIES

EDITED BY
EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, *University of Wisconsin*

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March, 1931

The Century Social Science Series

TESTS AND CHALLENGES IN SOCIOLOGY

(FOR USE WITH ROSS'S *PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY*,
REVISED EDITION)

BY

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TO THE INSTRUCTOR

The aim of these challenges is to stimulate the student to read further and, above all, to *think*. To this end the list of books at the back of this book should be set out in the library reading room. You should insist that the student bring to class *written* answers to the challenges assigned him. This is to prevent the glib loafer from improvising a makeshift answer after the challenge has been read out. It would be ideal, of course, if you should collect all the answer papers at the end of the period and read, mark, and return them; this, however, is something I have never been able to do.

After a preliminary ten minutes of sharp quizzing on the text assignment to show up loafers and bluffers, read the first of the challenges of the day and inquire, "Smith, what have you on this?" Smith's answer may provoke the query, "Brown, what fallacy (*non-sequitur*, vicious circle, question-begging) has Smith been guilty of?" Or, if it is good, the question, "Who has something different?" Often contradictory viewpoints will develop so that you can stir up a lively little debate. Your rôle as umpire is to call impartially to the participants: "You've no right to assume that," "The Census figures are against you," "Oh, what dreadful logic!" "Buck up, Bill, don't let him get away with it," "What, are you fellows going to fall for sophistry like *that*?" If the prepared answers fail to dispose of the challenge to your satisfaction, invite the class to think it through then and there. Only after the class has done its best should you offer your own contribution, sum up, and pass on to the next challenge.

Let me warn you against requiring the student to tackle too many challenges; that will beget the habit of hurried, superficial thinking—the very thing you should discourage. Scan the challenges closely in advance and group them into assignments of about equal difficulty. Thus challenges 1, 2, 5, and 6 may constitute Assignment A; 3, 4, and 9, Assignment B; 7 and 8, Assignment C; while 10, which calls for a report on outside reading, will be assigned to but one student. The

class may be divided into assignment squads on various principles. Thus the front row may be given Assignment A, the second row Assignment B, the third row Assignment C; or you may have students in odd-numbered seats take odd-numbered challenges and students in even-numbered seats take even-numbered challenges. Again, you may divide according to the initial letter of the student's family name, i.e., have A to G take Assignment A; H to O, Assignment B; P to Z, Assignment C.

In order not to disappoint the student who has wrestled with a problem and downed it, plan to cover somehow *all* the challenges of the day. It is not a bad idea to leave one or more unassigned. Read it when you come to it, and invite the class to tackle it offhand. As the students watch the problem solved bit by bit from suggestions made by Tom, Dick, and Harry, they become excited and intellectually alert. Thus you make your class period a bout of sport.

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.

TESTS AND CHALLENGES IN SOCIOLOGY

TESTS AND CHALLENGES IN SOCIOLOGY

(For use with Ross's *Principles of Sociology*, Revised edition)

CHAPTER I

THE MAKE-UP OF THE POPULATION

Tests

- a. Show how the dominant occupation of a region influences the proportion of women to men.
- b. How do the sexes compare in *penchant* for long-distance migration?
- c. Compare *residential*, *commercial*, and *manufacturing* cities in respect to the proportions of men and women they attract.
- d. What traits are likely to characterize the he-community?
- e. How does the coming of women, homes, and children affect the temper of the mining or lumbering community?
- f. How can you tell from study of its age composition whether a flow of migrants is a quest of economic opportunity or a flight from persecution?
- g. What kind of an emigrant stream *represents* its people? What kind *sub-represents* its people?
- h. Under what conditions will an immigrant element tend to replace the native stock?
- i. What is the proportion of marked deficient in the American population?

Challenges

1. What traits would prevail in a community in which women preponderated as much as men preponderate in a mining or logging camp?
2. Does the fight on the saloon call for the inventing of a new type of male resort as a "substitute for the saloon"?
3. Which is more favorable to the genesis of an adaptable progressive local community in a new State—settlement from *one* older State, or settlement from *various* older States? Reasons.

4. How does matrimony as an economic proposition appeal to the American young man to-day as compared with its appeal to his grandfather? To the American young woman as compared with its appeal to her grandmother?
5. "The census of 1830 showed the proportion of children under five years in the States west of the Alleghanies to be a third to a half greater than in the seaboard region. The proportion of children to women between fifteen and fifty was from fifty to a hundred per cent. greater. In 1840 children were forty per cent. more numerous among the Yankees of the Western Reserve than among their kinsmen in Connecticut. The next half-century took the edge off the fecundity of the people of the Ohio Valley; but their sons and daughters who had pushed on into Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, showed families a fifth larger. In 1900, the people of the agricultural frontier—Texas, Oklahoma and the Dakotas—had a proportion of children larger by twenty-eight per cent. than that of the population between Pittsburgh and Omaha."—E. A. Ross, *The Old World in the New*, p. 22.

How would you account for this greater prolificacy of frontier settlers?

6. Did those who went west to settle upon new land differ in inborn traits from their brothers, sisters, or cousins who did *not* migrate? If they did, what must have been the effect of the greater prolificacy of the frontier upon the eventual shares of these two elements in determining the natural characteristics of the American people. Are the American people just Europeans who grew up amid New-World surroundings?
7. Study of the percentage married and sex ratio for 281 American cities shows that the maximum percentage married is not at the point at which the sexes are equal in number, *but at some point where there is an excess of men*. See Groves and Ogburn, *American Marriage and Family Relationships*, Ch. XIII, "Sex and Marriage."

How would you account for this?

8. Commenting upon the increase, 1910-1920, of 4.5 per cent in the proportion of the American population above fifteen years of age

married, W. S. Rossiter of the United States Census says (Census Monograph No. 1., *Increase of Population: 1910-1920*, p. 147): "Certain conditions were present in the country which doubtless stimulated the marriage rate. It was a decade of business prosperity. Wages were high, unemployment was rare, the demand for labor was steady, and general business activity prevailed. Such conditions in some degree tended to lift certain economic restraints on marriage."

Are such economic restraints becoming more powerful or less powerful in influencing marriedness, and do they affect the minds of single women more than or less than they affect the minds of single men?

CHAPTER II

FACTORS IN POPULATION GROWTH

Tests

- a. Whence did our species derive its excess fecundity?
- b. How fast can humans increase when there are no restraints on their fertility?
- c. Why has unregulated multiplication become more risky than it used to be?
- d. What has put famine out of business as a corrector of numbers among the advanced peoples?
- e. What great diseases have been brought under control and by what means?
- f. How has the white man's imperialism affected the rate of growth of the backward races submitted to it?
- g. If mankind has not benefited as much from Science and Invention as was hoped a century ago, whose is the blame?

Challenges

9. Compare in effects upon future population growth: (a) the saving of infant lives; (b) the saving of early-adult lives; (c) the saving of lives of the middle-aged.

10. Should the higher birth-rate of yellow, black, and brown races inspire fear lest ultimately the color races overwhelm the white race by sheer numbers?
11. How could the economist John Stuart Mill deem it "questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being"? (*Principles of Political Economy*, Book IV, Ch. VI, § 2.)
12. What were the chief old-time devices for keeping numbers down? See W. S. Thompson, *Population Problems*, pp. 6, 7; E. A. Ross, *Standing Room Only?*, p. 100.
13. Says R. Kuczynski, *Balance of Births and Deaths*, p. 2: "Let us, for a moment, consider England which in 1927 had 655,000 births and 485,000 deaths. It may seem at first sight that an excess of 170,000 is a proof of considerable vitality and it may even be assumed that from further improvements in public health the number of deaths might be reduced. Yet, incredible as it may sound, those 655,000 births of 1927 mean that on the average each woman during her lifetime gives birth to two children, and if the population is to hold its own not one of the children thus born may die before attaining parenthood. In case then that natality does not again increase, the population of England is bound to die out no matter how low mortality may be reduced. And this state of affairs is by no means confined to England. Conditions are about the same in Germany, and only slightly better in France."

How can England with her broad margin of births above deaths have a fertility and a mortality that will presently cause population shrinkage?

14. Is it selfish and unreasonable for a people with abundant room for their needs—the Australians, the Canadians, the Americans—to bar out the population surpluses continually produced in over-peopled Asiatic countries? See E. A. Ross, *Standing Room Only?* Chs. XXVI-XXX.
15. In case a nation should find its child crop too small, what rational measures could it take to stimulate its birth-rate? See E. A. Ross, *Standing Room Only?* pp. 278-281.

16. Says A. B. Wolfe (*The Population Problem Since the World War*, 1929, p. 671): "The significant characteristic of current literature abroad on the migration problem is the pronounced tendency to regard the regulation of migration as an international matter." Whose would be the benefit if control of immigration were withdrawn from the individual nation and lodged in the League of Nations? Whose would be the detriment?
17. How does ancestor-worship affect the attitude toward the large family? See E. A. Ross, *The Changing Chinese*, pp. 69, 96, 110.
18. Does the increasing frequency of famine in British India during the last forty years indicate over-taxation by the British? How otherwise might it be accounted for?

CHAPTER III

POPULATION PRESSURE

Tests

- a. What is a sure test of overpopulatedness?
- b. Why is it hard to find cases which prove that a people may propagate itself into a state of mass poverty and distress?
- c. Is Malthus confuted by showing that class exploitation is quite capable of producing all the symptoms which are supposed to indicate overpopulatedness?
- d. Name five signs of the existence of severe population pressure.
- e. What social conditions and practices are likely to lead to population pressure?
- f. What social conditions and practices act as brakes on the reckless growth of population?
- g. How can population pressure be "a gilt-edged asset in winning the masses for imperialism and militarism"?
- h. What else besides the pressure of numbers stimulates economic progress?
- i. Show that in case population pressure is severe, people-rule is not likely to result in wise government.

Challenges

19. How must emergence from the hunting into the pastoral stage, in which animal milk was accessible, have affected the average interval between human births?
20. How has oil-utilization in the gasoline engine added to the human-food production of American agriculture?
21. What keeps deferring fulfilment of the oft-repeated prophecies of early overpeoplement?
22. Criticize Henry George's contention "that nowhere can want be properly attributed to the pressure of population against the power to procure subsistence in the then existing degree of human knowledge; that everywhere the vice and misery attributed to overpopulation can be traced to the warfare, tyranny, and oppression which prevent knowledge from being utilized and deny the security essential to production."
23. Does the fact that the mass poverty due to class exploitation is often hypocritically attributed to overpopulatedness rule out blind breeding as an independent cause of mass poverty?
24. Do you see any reason to dissent from the following statement from Sumner and Keller (*The Science of Society*, I, 85): "The people of the United States have been living in a state of underpopulation. Few of them have known anything about it. It is the explanation of their power, wealth, prosperity, liberty, democracy, and all the other happy circumstances which they generally attribute to their institutions and often solely to their political system or even to the party in power. The institutions are a consequence, not a cause."
25. Should a relief society follow the policy of granting the parents of a large dependent family additional aid every time another infant appears?

CHAPTER IV

FOLK SCULPTURE

Tests

- a. Distinguish *lethal* selection, *mating* selection, and *reproductive* selection.
- b. What proportion of deaths appear to be conditioned by defects in natural inheritance?
- c. How does the theory of alcoholic selection account for the great contrasts in the reaction of different peoples to alcoholic beverages?
- d. To what extent does medical advance suspend natural selection?
- e. Show that the fruits of measures of "health socialization" are not all desirable.
- f. What evidence is there that the tares multiply faster than the wheat?
- g. Show that a celibacy requirement in a higher occupation—say religion or teaching—is dysgenic in its effect.
- h. What are the chief proposals of the eugenisists?

Challenges

26. Are there more or fewer "naturally good" people in the (socially) upper half of society than in the (socially) lower half? Reasons.
27. Do you think our good people are raising more children per family than our bad people? Why?
28. Do great men and women have more distinguished relatives than the ordinary person? See A. E. Wiggam, *The Fruit of the Family Tree*, Ch. XII.
29. The marital state of women graduates of certain Western colleges twenty years after graduation has been found to be as follows:

<i>College</i>	<i>Per cent. married</i>
Ohio State University.....	54
University of Wisconsin.....	51.8
University of Illinois.....	54

<i>College</i>	<i>Per cent. married</i>
University of California.....	60
Leland Stanford University.....	60
Oberlin College	65
Kansas Agricultural College.....	67.6

Would you attribute this low marriedness to higher education? To college environment? Or to want of interest in men or of appeal to men in the type of girl who goes through college?

30. Is it likely that parents who put their children into the mill have transmitted to their children as valuable a heritage as others in the same community, no better off, who voluntarily keep their children in school? If not, show that a compulsory school law or anti-child-labor law would have a good selective effect.
31. Show that woman's modern ease of self-support may cause the female sex to become more "feminine" in temperament with every generation.
32. Would it be eugenically wise to tax bachelors in order to discourage the selfish evasion of one's duty to the race?
33. Would universal access to knowledge of the means of birth-control tend in the course of generations toward a weaker or a stronger love of children? Consider in this connection the remark of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell: "The desire to avoid maternity is a characteristic associated with lack of offspring, and cannot therefore go on increasing indefinitely in a community. Its natural tendency is to die out through lack of offspring to inherit it, leaving the more fertile part of the community alone to propagate the race."
34. Says A. E. Wiggam (*The Next Age of Man*, pp. 32-33): "The geographical area of man's lovemaking has always been limited by the distance which he could travel after early supper, the time, as long as possible, which he would spend with his lady love, and his getting back home unobserved before daylight. Primitive man had to walk. . . . Next came the horse and saddle, and next the horse and buggy. To-day it is the automobile and to-morrow it will be the airplane. Perhaps when radio and the transmission of

speaking likenesses have become more developed, the area of the humblest man's courtship will be the entire surface of the globe." Is it likely that this development makes for biologically better matings?

35. Certain owners of apartment houses require their tenants to agree in writing that the lease is void in case an infant is born into the family during the term of the lease. Would you have the courts ignore such an agreement as "contrary to public policy"?
36. Cite the evidence amassed by A. E. Wiggam (*The Fruit of the Family Tree*, Ch. I) that even among human beings, "blood will tell." In the light of this, what are we to think of the comforting assurance that there will always be enough ability rising from the mass to fill the places of the men of success who increasingly neglect to leave progeny?

CHAPTER V

CITY AND COUNTRY

Tests

- a. What proportion of the American people are experiencing the life of the farm?
- b. What are the causes of the stupendous growth of cities in our time?
- c. Show how the composition of an urban population differs from that which you find in the open country.
- d. How do those who quit the farm for the city compare in quality with those who remain on the farm?
- e. What happens to a rural community that has lost too many of its natural leaders?
- f. What might be done to narrow the cultural lead of city over country?
- g. How do city and country compare as "soul molds"?

Challenges

37. Explain the fact that in 1920 53 per cent. of the married men of the United States lived in cities, and 53 per cent. of the married women; but, while 54 per cent. of the single men lived in cities,

as many as 59 per cent. of the single women were found living in cities.

38. In 1920 rural New York had three times as large a proportion of its people over sixty-five years of age as New York City. What contrasts between city and country may spring from a difference of this kind?
39. Account for the fact that in the United States in 1920 the number of children under five years of age to 1,000 native white women twenty to forty-four was as follows:

Cities of 100,000 and over.....	341
Cities of 25,000 to 100,000.....	390
Cities of 10,000 to 25,000.....	434
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000.....	477
Rural parts	721

40. Compare electricity with steam in tendency to concentrate many human beings upon a small area.
41. Study and report upon the analysis given by Sorokin and Zimmerman (*Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology*, pp. 347-353) of the causes of the greater unity and stability of the rural family as compared with the urban family.
42. What might be done to make the country church a bigger factor for good in the life of the rural community?
43. Should farmers have their distinctive organizations—social, recreational, religious, economic, and political—or should they unite for such purposes with the residents of the town in which they do their trading?
44. Compare country people with city people in their readiness to accept leadership. Account for the difference.
45. Take a farm population of 100,000 and an urban population of 100,000. Assume that year after year about 1,000 young men and women eighteen to thirty years of age quit the former and join the latter. How will this affect in each (a) trust in the guidance of tradition; (b) willingness to make experiments; (c) the comparative importance of the elderly?

CHAPTER VI

THE GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

Tests

- a. Show how climate conditions human energy.
- b. Account for the historic tendency for centers of wealth, power, and leadership to invade the inclement climates.
- c. Why as a general thing have armed invasion and conquest come from the harsher climates?
- d. How has religion been colored by the local geographic environment?
- e. Illustrate the influence of the environment upon customs as to sex relation or marriage.
- f. How does the presence of great natural barriers affect the political integration of local groups?
- g. Is the lordship of geographical environment over us growing?
- h. Show that the power of the *local* geographical environment over us is lessening.

Challenges

46. "The steppes of Russia and the American prairies are similar in many respects; and yet the economic activities of the nomadic and half-nomadic population of the Russian steppes and those of the American prairies are different. The population of the mountains of Switzerland, the Basques of the Pyrenees, and the Tibetans, live in similar mountainous conditions; and yet the industries through which they get their means of subsistence are different. The Bushmen and the Herrero dwell in the same deserts, but hunting is the basic industry of the former and cattle-breeding of the latter. Many Indian tribes lived in areas where the soil was fertile and very favorable for the development of agriculture; and yet it almost did not exist among them."—P. Sorokin, *Contemporary Sociological Theories*, p. 117.

In view of this and of the vast economic shiftings which have occurred in our time in the United States, Germany, and Japan without any change of soil or climate, what is wrong with the

claim that a mere knowledge of the geographical conditions of a given region is sufficient to enable us to forecast the character of the principal economic activities of its population?

47. Criticize this passage from Ridgway cited by Sorokin (*Contemporary Sociological Theories*, p. 173):

“Social institutions and religious ideas are no less (than physical characteristics) the product of environment. We might just as well ask the Ethiopian to change his skin as to change radically his social and religious ideas. It has been shown by experience that Christianity can make but little headway amongst many peoples of Africa or Asia where on the other hand Mohammedanism has made and is steadily making progress. This is probably due to the fact that Mohammedanism is a religion evolved . . . in latitudes bordering on the aboriginal races of Africa and Asia.”
48. Report on Huntington’s analysis of the “Sociologic Results of Metal Mining,” Davis and Barnes, *Introduction to Sociology*, pp. 240-244.
49. Report on Buckle’s famous interpretation of the superstitiousness of sailors and agriculturists as compared with soldiers and mechanics (*History of Civilization in England*, Vol. I, Ch. VII).
50. Why do the dwellers along the lower Mississippi River and the inhabitants of our mountain regions generally have a respect for the State which is rare in other parts of our country?
51. Is the difference in emotional background between plains-dwellers (Great Russians, Middle Westerners) and mountaineers (Swiss, denizens of our Mountain States) likely to grow or to lessen? Why?
52. Why do rural children in the warm lands receive so much less schooling than rural children in the temperate zone?
53. Why is a people that has winter to contend with strongly averse to every form of civil disorder; so that they suppress revolutionary attempts and insist that political redress be brought about only in a constitutional way?
54. Discuss how the power of the local geographic environment over human thought, feeling, and customs is affected by the popularization of (a) schooling, (b) reading, (c) the cinema, (d) travel.

CHAPTER VII

HUMAN NATURE

Tests

- a. Explain why "no adult acts on pure instinct."
- b. What, according to Sumner and Keller, are the "socializing forces"?
- c. Name Thomas and Znaniecki's four wish patterns.
- d. Give instances of struggle reactions which appear to spring from original impulse.
- e. Show that it is childish to conceive of modern war as a product of pugnacious impulses in the general population.
- f. Give evidence of there being an original drive for self-expression.
- g. What is the emotional effect of prolonged blocking of many fundamental motives?
- h. What, according to Sorokin, is the root cause of popular revolutions?
- i. Show that the value of wealth fluctuates.
- j. Why does the religious interest wax and wane?

Challenges

55. Do you think that our gregarious impulses become less insistent as we become adult? become aged?
56. Is it in the nature of religion to offer obstruction to the gratification of our natural impulses?
57. Do your religious fellow-students appear to enjoy life *more*, or *less*, than your irreligious fellow-students?
58. Ignoring coming inventions which they will enjoy, do you think Americans of the twenty-second century will look back upon our period as having been "a good time to live in"? Reasons.
59. What considerations would you urge in trying to persuade a crowd to restrain its impulse to lynch the self-confessed perpetrator of a brutal unprovoked murder?
60. Is it right, in a church or Y. M. C. A. building campaign, to stimulate by publicity and comparison the emulative spirit among

donors, solicitors, and groups of solicitors? Isn't this letting the right hand "know what the left hand doeth"?

61. Reread the parable of the widow's mite. Formulate the doctrine it aims to teach. How does acceptance of this doctrine affect the desirability of wealth?
62. Has the cheap and efficient Ford car intensified the hankering for *riches* (as distinguished from *livelihood*) or lessened it? Why?
63. What probably will be the effect upon this hankering of the spreading use of the private airplane?
64. How have the discovery of the germ origin of infectious disease and success in the use of serums affected the prestige of religion?
65. What developments of our time are strengthening the appeal of religion?
66. To what extent does human progress in this country (the maintenance of justice and order being taken for granted) depend upon what government does or fails to do? Would you say 15 per cent.? or 50 per cent.? Reasons.

CHAPTER VIII

CULTURE

Tests

- a. What is the great flaw in the environmental explanation of social destiny?
- b. Cite items in American culture which to an enlightened outsider appear meaningless or insane.
- c. Define and explain *culture complex*.
- d. Why is it rather unwise for Oriental leaders who wish to keep their culture to take up and adopt this, that, or the other feature of Western culture which happens to appeal to them?
- e. Illustrate and account for the acceleration in the growth of culture in modern times.
- f. Discriminate between *material* culture and *non-material* culture.
- g. What are the main vehicles of culture diffusion?

- h. Give examples of peoples letting valuable elements of culture get away from them. How can such losses be explained?
- i. Show why a sudden break-up of a people's culture may spell disaster for them.

Challenges

67. Says Kroeber ("The Anthropological Attitude," *American Mercury*, 13:490-496, 1928; cited in Wallis and Willey's *Readings in Sociology*, p. 14):

"We can conceive culture as like a coral reef—dead matter, the mere secretions of past generations, but none the less actual. What is more, the reef determines the life of the polyps on it. They can survive only within a narrow fringe of its oceanward crest. As they live and grow, the reef alters and presents new living surfaces, new possibilities to their descendants. The reef is wholly the product of polyps; but it also determines the conditions and manner of existence of all individual polyps. Culture is just as actual and just as determining as the reef, and it is just as distinct from human beings as the reef is distinct from the living polyps on its upper edge."

Consider this simile critically and show in what respects it does not give a true idea of culture or of the individual's relation to it.

68. Says Goldenweiser (*Early Civilization*, p. 18; cited in Wallis and Willey's *Readings in Sociology*, p. 10):

"The individual is responsible for the creation of the new; society provides it with a background and the occasion. For the new is never more than a slight ripple on the deep foundation of the old and established. The conservative dead-weight of society opposes the new, but, should it appear, molds it to its pattern by prescribing the direction it is to take as well as by limiting the range of its departure from the old. This is most clearly seen in inventions and artistic creations. The talent of an Edison is a congenital gift. Even though born in early pre-history, he would have been Edison, but he could not have invented the incandescent lamp. Instead, he might have originated one of the early methods of making fire. Raphael, if brought to life in a Bushman family, would have drawn curiously realistic cattle on the walls of caves as well as steatopygous Bushmen women."

Consider how far our modern system of education based more and more on science modifies the relation between the old and the creative individual mind.

69. Report on C. A. Ellwood, *Cultural Evolution*, Ch. IV, "Theories of the Causes of Cultural Evolution." The six theories should be clearly distinguished one from another and critically examined.
70. Report on W. F. Ogburn, *Social Change*, pp. 200-265, which sets forth, explains, and illustrates the hypothesis of "cultural lag."
71. Present F. S. Chapin's theory respecting the accumulation of culture (*Cultural Change*, Ch. II, "The Accumulation of Culture").
72. Set forth F. S. Chapin's account of cultural lag in the contemporary family (*Cultural Change*, Ch. X).
73. Report on Ch. VII of F. S. Chapin's *Cultural Change*, "Do Cultural Changes Occur in Cycles"?
74. Read over the list of 148 inventions and discoveries made independently by two or more persons (W. F. Ogburn, *Social Change*, pp. 90-102). Then set down what ideas it suggests to you regarding the way in which culture develops.
75. As illustrating culture diffusion, recount the story of the wanderings of the symbolic double-headed eagle. See A. L. Kroeber, *Anthropology*, pp. 202-203; or Davis and Barnes, *Readings in Sociology*, pp. 666-667.

CHAPTER IX

ASSOCIATION

Tests

- a. What are the characteristics of human nature developing in isolation?
- b. Show how phantasy endeavors to make up for lack of companionship.
- c. Explain the connection between genius and solitude.
- d. What data prove that there is a stimulus from the presence of others?
- e. What are the traits likely to be exhibited by an "only" child?

- f. Show that suicide is correlated with lack of social bonds and of social support.
- g. Show that social sympathy makes almost any dire situation bearable.
- h. What are the symptoms characteristic of a feeling of inferiority?
- i. Show the struggle of personalities in association.
- j. Illustrate one's great concern for one's "mirrored self."

Challenges

- 76. What can you cite from your personal experience or observation illustrating the stimulus given by association?
- 77. Is there any difference between young men and young women in their response to the fellowship appeal (compare Y. M. C. A. with Y. W. C. A.)?
- 78. Set forth the socializing features in the play activities of children. See Kimball Young, *Social Psychology*, pp. 255-261.
- 79. Show that the stimulus to laughter is primarily social. See Kimball Young, *Social Psychology*, pp. 159-163.
- 80. Show how inferiority conflict warps the development of the personality. See the autobiography cited by Kimball Young in his *Source Book for Social Psychology*, pp. 359-361.
- 81. Comment upon the *mot* of a witty eighteenth-century Frenchman: "The friendship of two women is a conspiracy against a third."
- 82. Illustrate from your own experience or observation the comfort and encouragement resulting from social sympathy.
- 83. Cite from Chapter VII of Whiting Williams's *Mainsprings of Men* evidences of the desire for social approval.
- 84. Why does La Rochefoucauld say: "What makes the vanity of others unbearable to us is that it wounds our own"?
- 85. Do you think that Emerson had the right idea when he said: "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices"?
- 86. What additional instances of the "mirrored self" rise in your mind as you read the passage on pp. 105-109 of the text?

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION

Tests

- a. What is the chief line along which communication is being improved in our time?
- b. What are the outstanding traits of an isolated group of people?
- c. Show how improved communication has changed the relation of a Congressman to his constituents.
- d. Show how it gives play for preference in association.
- e. What does it do to local singularities?
- f. How does it affect the development of individuality in persons?
- g. Show the decay of neighborhood in the country.
- h. Show its decay in the city.

Challenges

87. Have the primary tools for communicating, viz., speech and written language, been notably improved in the last hundred years? If so, in what respects?
88. Has the development of other means of communication contributed to the decline of the art of writing delightful letters which so flourished in the eighteenth century?
89. Show how facilitated communication is affecting the seclusion, self-sufficiency, and unity of the family.
90. Says C. H. Cooley (*Social Organization*, p. 99): “. . . Outside of his specialty the man of our somewhat hurried civilization is apt to have an impatient touch-and-go habit of mind as regards both thought and feeling. We are trying to do many and various things and are driven to versatility and short cuts at some expense to truth and depth. ‘The habit of inattention,’ said De Tocqueville about 1835, ‘must be considered as the greatest defect of the democratic character’; and recently his judgment has been confirmed by Ostrogorski, who thinks that deliverance from

the bonds of space and time has made the American a man of short views, wedded to the present, accustomed to getting quick returns, and with no deep root anywhere." What is your reaction to this idea?

91. How do the modern facilities for communication (print, telephone, phonograph, motion film, and radio) affect the importance in the life of the people of "secondary" groups—school, factory, church, nation—as compared with "primary" groups, i.e., family, play group, neighborhood?
92. Does improved communication result in better understanding and greater good-will among the peoples of the earth; or does its effect depend altogether upon the kind of impression of another people which international press dispatches are calculated to give?
93. G. Bernard Shaw suggests that the radio and "talkies" will make it possible for our young people to grow up in healthy remoteness from the crowded masses and slums of big cities without also growing up as savages. Are they having this effect to-day? If not, why not?
94. Account for "the failure of radio broadcasting to effect the sweeping changes in human personality and social organization which its first ardent admirers predicted." See "Radio Fallacies," *The New Republic*, April 23, 1924, and "Limited Social Effect of Radio Broadcasting," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 32, pp. 615-623.
95. Says C. H. Cooley (*Life and the Student*, p. 24): "The relative uniformity of American life, compared with that of Europe, is due to the historical background of the latter—a complex of ancient diversities, while America is new and assimilative. But since groups, and provinces, like persons, have a natural pride in such differences from others as make them feel superior, we may expect a growth of local ambitions and claims upon renown to accompany the maturing of our order." How can one reconcile this prophecy with the inevitable effects of universal communication?

CHAPTER XI

DOMINATION

Tests

- a. Why is pastoral life favorable to patriarchalism?
- b. Show that the mother-name system of reckoning kinship is advantageous to the wife.
- c. What is the motive behind the Hindu prohibition of widow remarriage?
- d. Account for the origin of the elaborate politeness of the Japanese.
- e. Show that alliance among unequals regularly develops into the domination of the stronger.
- f. Illustrate the use of patronage as a means of dominating.
- g. Set forth the tactics of the associated American public utility companies in capturing public opinion.
- h. Bring out the moral results of domination.

Challenges

96. Is "Spare the rod and spoil the child" out of date, or is it as true as it ever was?
97. Is it sheer parental domineering to bar fraternities and sororities among high school pupils?
98. How does the lessening of the economic importance of the home-staying wife (due to filling the home with products of machine industry) affect the relation between husband's will and wife's will?
99. Says a leaflet of the American Socialist Party: "If a majority of Representatives, whom we elect, vote for a law, and a majority of Senators, whom we elect, vote for it too, and the President, whom we elect, signs the law, five out of nine judges of the Supreme Court—whom we do not elect—claim the right to throw that law into the waste basket. When the law is good for the workers they frequently do just that. That is not democracy or

rule by the people. It is autocracy or rule by judges . . ." What is your reaction to this contention?

100. In the light of the statement of a power-trust agent in a private letter—"There is really no expenditure by the companies. They merely allot a certain sum out of their gross earnings to 'educate' the people . . . and charge that sum to operating expenses"—how do you react to the principle "No public utility has either legal or moral right to use its earnings in political campaigns to control elections. Such a course implies excessive earnings, unlawful purposes, or both"?
101. Where would you draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate in campaign expenditures?
102. Says the United States Commission on Industrial Relations: "In Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago, it was found by a committee of the Lawyers' Association of Illinois that, although the system of selection by commissioners was intended to produce an impartial selection from all classes of the community, out of probably 1,000 different occupations in Cook County the commissioners confine the selection of the great bulk of the jurors to the following ten occupations: managers, superintendents, foremen, presidents and owners of companies, secretaries of companies, merchants, salesmen, clerks and bookkeepers." Does this seem to you an objectionable species of domination? Reasons.
103. In the ordinary American industrial city the wage-earners and clerks comprise about five sixths of the whole number of gainfully occupied persons. Yet in 1916 the school boards of 104 American cities containing a quarter of our population had only 4 per cent of their members mechanics and 5 per cent of their members clerks and salesmen. Over nine tenths of their members came from business and the professions, which comprise but a sixth of the people. Is there objectionable class domination here?
104. What elements are responsible for circulating among us, every time there is revolutionary disturbance beyond the Rio Grande, the idea, "Uncle Sam should go in and clean up Mexico"?

105. A former United States Ambassador to Germany puts forth (1930) a list of sixty-four American leaders, chiefly in finance, industry, and utilities, plus six newspaper publishers, two motion picture magnates, and two labor officials. He says, "These men rule by virtue of their ability. They themselves are too busy to hold office, but they determine who shall hold such office. The actual 'power behind the throne' is wielded by men whose wealth and important industrial positions in the nation give them a permanent influence in American life, whereas statesmen, diplomats and politicians owe their influence to the offices which they hold and are usually shorn of most of their power when they retire."

Among the newspaper comments on the list are: "These men did not order the enactment of the Sherman Anti-trust law, or the Clayton law, or the Adamson law or the farm-relief law."

"Confirms the Communists in their fanatical belief that this country is literally in the grip of a few score plutocrats and that democracy is the great god Sham."

"If we are ruled by the ability to get and manage property, it is because we consent to be ruled; and we consent because we value highly the things that it provides us. The sixty-four do not tyrannize over an unwilling people. Whether we shall continue their rule depends ultimately on what we want."

Formulate your own opinion on the question whether such magnates rule the United States.

CHAPTER XII

EXPLOITATION

Tests

- a. What is the governing principle of personal exploitation?
- b. Define "institutionalized exploitation."
- c. Name four kinds of exploitation which call for the most attention to-day.
- d. What are the chief lines along which there is exploitation?
- e. Bring out specific ways in which wealth may be made an instrument for exploiting others.

- f. Why is the leisure class particularly fertile in hatching schemes for living at the expense of others?
- g. Why is exploitation by the direct exercise of the power of government dying out?
- h. Why do exploiters never lose their taste for living at the expense of others?
- i. What is the favorite mask of an exploitation?

Challenges

- 106. Does cultural advance tend to lessen the desire for egotistic exploitation?
- 107. How does the notion arise that it is nobler to be a lifelong parasite than to support yourself?
- 108. Spokesmen of property interests insist there is always great danger of the propertyless Many exploiting the propertied Few, and hence call for constitutional checks on freedom of law-making and constitutional "guarantees" of "due process of law," "obligation of contracts," "freedom of contract," etc. Is there a real danger here, or is the outcry designed to draw attention away from the devices by means of which the scheming Few "trim" the guileless hard-working Many?
- 109. Who should be more interested in law-enforcement and respect for law—poor men or rich men?
- 110. Compare the influence upon society of the rich who have the ideal of being useful with that of the rich who follow the ideal of elegant idling and pleasure-seeking.
- 111. Is the difference among bankers, business men, professional men, farmers, and workingmen in respect to degree of organized-ness likely to increase or to diminish? Reasons.
- 112. In Russia in 1917 the two big popular parties were for taking the landed estates from the nobles for distribution among the peasants without compensation, while the party of property was for doing it *with* compensation; which was right? and why?
- 113. Criticize the doctrine of the "stewardship of wealth" as the remedy for swollen fortunes.

- 114. Does point 9 (pp. 145-146) open up a depressing prospect?
- 115. Cite several social policies—realized or proposed—which appear expressly devised to equalize the social elements “in respect to intelligence, courage, organization, discipline, or situation.”

CHAPTER XIII

OPPOSITION

Tests

- a. Show how the outcome of conflict depends on the nature of the arena.
- b. Give cases of hatred of supplanters.
- c. Illustrate “imaginative hostility.”
- d. How can one contend that “open opposition preserves society”?
- e. What effect has peril or combat upon the fighting group?
- f. Why is the fighting group “likely to end in some one’s vest pocket”?
- g. How is one form of opposition related to another form of opposition involving the same persons?
- h. Set forth the means of lessening the sum total of opposition.

Challenges

- 116. Are you like Charles Lamb, who said, “I can’t hate anybody I know”?
- 117. What effect does the organizing of antagonistic team games among boys have upon the number of their quarrels and feuds?
- 118. To one with an overflowing life which is the better advice: “Forgive your enemies” or “Forget your enemies”?
- 119. Is it possible for the champions of the established and the advocates of change to fight out the issue without developing personal animosity? If so, how?
- 120. Are those who cast into the social mind such seeds of strife as the doctrines of popular sovereignty, lay control of the church, the separation of church and state, the right of labor to the whole

produce, the inevitableness of class struggle, etc., to be hailed as benefactors or condemned as troublemakers?

121. The founders of the Industrial Workers of the World started a social movement which begot countless bitter strifes and violent conflicts. What will determine the verdict of history upon these founders?
122. In which community are sharp oppositions more likely to develop—in a static community, or in one rapidly changing in size, make-up, culture, economic basis, dominant interests, etc.? Reasons.
123. Consider whether it is probable that, with the advance of culture, opposition will more and more spring from *imaginative hostility* rather than from *interference of interests*?
124. "If a man stumbles against a tree, the tree does nothing in return, and the man after scowling a bit, walks on . . . But should this man, whom we shall call A, jostle against another man whom we shall call B, and scowl, as he would at the tree, the other man B, instead of saying 'I'm sorry, excuse me,' as he may have intended, will probably, on seeing the scowl, respond with a fiercer scowl—that is, he will respond to A's response to him. B will then probably respond to the fiercer scowl by a growl—that is, he will respond to B's response to his own original response to the jostling—and so on, until, if neither sees the folly of what he is doing, this circle of response terminates in a brawl. Among groups, this mounting intensity of feeling and the urge to retaliate are most clearly seen in feuds and in wars . . .

"Once such a circle has been set up, the difficulty of breaking it increases in geometric proportions." *Community Conflict*, pp. 15, 16.

Evaluate the various devices whereby this disastrous "circular response" may be broken. Consider the "soft answer," non-resistance, turning "the other cheek," returning good for evil, forgiveness of trespasses, magnanimity, courtesy, good sportsmanship, apology, indemnification, mediation, arbitration, etc.

CHAPTER XIV

THE GOOD SIDE OF OPPOSITION—STIMULATION

Tests

- a. How does *conflict* differ from *competition*?
- b. What are the results of attempts to measure the stimulus from competition?
- c. By what means can the unequal be brought into effective competition?
- d. How can rivalry be made a means of preserving morale?
- e. Show how the stimulus of rivalry may be used to overcome the distastefulness of soliciting contributions.
- f. What objections are there to using rivalry as a stimulus to intellectual endeavor?
- g. Show that standards of living grow out of rivalry.
- h. How does economic competition bring about the adaptation of people to their job?

Challenges

125. Is Shakespeare right in saying, "Virtue cannot live out of the teeth of emulation"?
126. What sense is there in the saying, "The only competition worthy a wise man is with himself"?
127. Would you wish to see more emulation among clergymen? among scholars? among social workers? Reasons.
128. What would you say to working out a score card for Christian missions in China and publishing each year the comparison of each mission's score with that of other missions and with its own score in previous years?
129. How about having universities, city school systems, etc., surveyed at regular intervals by competent outside experts, so that by cross comparison the spirit of emulation may be roused?
130. Is there anything objectionable in substituting *the desire to beat for the desire to be well*, as the motive for physical self-development?

131. The Russian Kommissars have worked out a method of measuring the performance of railway repair shops so that the laborers of shops a thousand miles apart are eagerly competing, conscious that all Russia is looking on. Is this good?
132. Is the playful scuffling, grappling, and fighting that goes on among young animals and among children stimulating and pleasurable? How can one tell?
133. Can you cite any experience or observation which corroborates this statement: "There is a tremendous tonic effect in disaster, in every kind of disaster, from a dog-fight to a deluge; we are cheered by it and, to put the matter classically, thoroughly 'pepped up' by it."
134. What do you suppose Miss Follett has in mind when she says (*Creative Experience*, pp. 162, 174, and 262):

"Difference is always a challenge, we should never avoid it . . . We should not seek to reduce conflict, for to reduce conflict is to reduce life . . . All the errors of this way of thinking come from one; the ignoring of the creative possibilities of conflict . . . we should see life as manifold differings inevitably confronting each other and we should understand that there is no peace for us except *within* this process. Our 'opponents' are our co-creators, for they have something to give which we have not"?

CHAPTER XV

ANTAGONISTIC EFFORT

Tests

- a. Define *antagonistic effort*.
- b. Define and illustrate *conflict of attrition*.
- c. Why do most conflicts cost more than was expected?
- d. Show the deplorable outcome of convertibility of resources.
- e. Why does the intelligent aggressor try to force a quick decision?
- f. How should competitive preparedness be viewed?
- g. Is there any redeeming feature of antagonistic effort?
- h. By what measures is it possible to keep antagonistic effort within bounds?

Challenges

135. Show that war is more to be dreaded because modern government is more capable of summoning forth the entire strength of its people than were previous types of government.
136. Why are secret preparations and sudden surprise attacks likely to become the regular thing among rival nations?
137. Is there any reason for supposing that, more and more, loss is the portion of both belligerents?
138. Is the formation of women's "battalions of death" (as in Russia in 1917) something to be encouraged in all the nations? Reasons.
139. Said Will Hays of the motion picture industry in 1926: "No matter what business you are in, every purchase or sale that you make may end up as an expensive law suit. . . . About 75 per cent of the commercial law suits involve no questions of law, but only of fact. The point to be settled usually is as simple as: 'Are these goods as well made as the samples?' 'What damages did this theater owner suffer through failure of a film to arrive when promised?' It often takes weeks in court to settle such simple questions. Why? Rules of practice, technicalities of admission of evidence, and also because it is necessary to educate a jury in the fine points of some exceedingly intricate and technical business before they can decide the case . . . Hence, about three years ago we organized arbitration tribunals in the principal motion picture distributing centers. To-day we have 32 in the United States. Each tribunal is composed of three theater owners and three distributors. In every contract for a film there is a clause binding each party to submit any dispute that may arise under it to the nearest tribunal.

"Out of more than 23,000 cases that have been arbitrated in the past two years there were tie votes, necessitating the appointment of a seventh arbitrator, in only 37 cases. . . . Only 21 cases out of more than 23,000 were appealed to court. In every one of these the court upheld the awards. Out of 23,000 decisions of a lower court how many do you suppose are appealed? Consider the saving in that alone, then add to it the fact that arbi-

tration costs in cents what a law suit costs in dollars, then add the intangible but very real saving in dollars-and-cents value of the good will which arbitration has preserved. I am satisfied that, next to war, litigation is the largest single item of preventable waste in business." (*Success*, Sept. 1, 1926.)

Analyze why it is harder to bring about such arbitration among national governments than among business men in the same field.

140. Says Professor William B. Munro (*The Invisible Government*): "The justification of elections, referenda, and majority rule is not the wisdom of the multitude, but the pressing necessity of devising some crude makeshift whereby decisions can be reached which the people will accept. A presidential election is merely our modern and highly refined substitute for the ancient revolution, a mobilization of opposing forces, a battle of the ins against the outs, with leaders and strategy and all the other paraphernalia of civil war, but without bodily violence to the warriors. This refinement of the struggle for political control, this transition from bullets to ballots, is perhaps the greatest contribution of modern times to the progress of civilization."

Do you think this, rather than faith in fundamental human equality, is the basis of such principles as "one adult, one vote" and "majority rule"? Reasons.

141. In his *Community Organization* (1925), pp. 37 and 38, Professor J. F. Steiner cites the following case:

Several years ago in a small Southern town, a sharp difference of opinion arose at a meeting of the Woman's Club. Bitter feeling and violent antagonism ensued which eventually resulted in half of the members organizing a rival club. This division in the community soon became so pronounced that it seriously affected the work of the schools, the churches, and the local government. The men took up the quarrel of their wives and split also into two factions. The churches are torn by this factional spirit and find it impossible to coöperate. The spirit of rivalry led to the building of two expensive club houses, which has involved each faction deeply in debt. Many of the people admit that this division in the community is ruining the town,

but neither side is willing to take a step toward reconciliation. Under such conditions ministers and teachers find their work almost impossible and leave the community at the earliest opportunity."

Study Chapter I of *Community Conflict* (published by *The Inquiry*) and set forth the various mistakes which start such disastrous splits.

142. Among the feud-ridden Berdurani of Northeastern Afghanistan "the villages and fields bristle in all directions with round towers. These are constantly occupied by men at enmity with their neighbors in the same or adjoining villages, who, perched up in their little shooting boxes, watch the opportunity of putting a bullet into each other's body with the most persevering patience. The fields, even, are studded with these round towers, and the men holding them most jealously guard their lands from anyone with whom they are at feud. . . . If even a fowl strays from its owner into the grounds of another it is sure to receive a bullet from the adversary's tower. So constant are their feuds that it is a well-known fact that the village children are taught never to walk in the center of the road, but always from the force of early habit walk stealthily along under cover of the wall nearest to any tower."

What is the root of the trouble here; (1) want of reasonableness and love? (2) love of combat? or (3) absence of law?

143. State your reaction to the contention of certain European sociologists that there is a "survival of the fittest" among human groups as well as among individuals? Which of two groups is better, more resourceful, more intelligent, and therefore more entitled to survive, could not be decided without war. War is the instrument of group-selection. It is the only test serving this purpose, and the test which is adequate because it tests at once all forces of the belligerent groups: their physical power, their intelligence, their sociality, and their morality. The victory is the result of a mobilization of all the forces of the nation. "The conqueror is always he who shall fatally conquer" on the basis of the superiority of all his forces. Without war such a group-selection would be impossible.

CHAPTER XVI

PERSONAL COMPETITION

Tests

- a. Define competition.
- b. State the function of competition.
- c. What is the chief alternative to competition as a means of assigning to each his place?
- d. What is the main motive that brings social castes into existence?
- e. Upon what does the intensity of competition depend?
- f. What restrictions have been imposed upon competitive methods in business? in the professions?
- g. What restrictions have been imposed upon electioneering tactics?
- h. Compare *merit* with *seniority* as a basis for promotion.
- i. Explain the Principle of Relevancy.
- j. Is competition fatal to good-will and sympathy?
- k. What are the advantages of limiting competition to the first half of an employee's life?

Challenges

144. Why have the better sportsmen put the repeating ("pump") shot-gun under the ban?
145. If you were to compare the current rules of a long-established racing association with its earliest set of rules, how do you suppose they would compare in number and detail?
146. Why should advertising which is untruthful, misleading, or against public policy be subject to suppression by a federal trade commission?
147. How would the imposing of suitable tests whereby it should be possible to determine in advance whether or not an individual is fitted to meet the requirements of a particular occupation affect the amount of ill-will generated by personal competition within that occupation?

148. Two ten-year-old boys are equally crippled for life in an accident due to the negligence of the railway company. One is the son of a day-laborer, the other the son of a successful business man. Shall the damages awarded on the basis of "injury to presumed future earning power" be equal or unequal?
149. From Hornell Hart's *Science of Social Relations*, p. 270, show how the spirit of sportsmanship can overcome the feeling of soreness on the part of the defeated competitor.
150. Said a writer (cited by Hart) in 1926: "The trade associations, which came into being toward the close of the century, represented an attempt to reduce the evils of free competition while conserving its advantages. . . . To-day there are probably 1,500 trade associations of national scope, with ten times as many district and local organizations. . . . Again and again, men in an industry, who were hardly on speaking terms, who thought their competitors the blackest kind of crooks, have finally been brought together in a trade association. As they came to know one another, suspicion and hostility melted away. They began to share experiences and extend business courtesies; it is rather the rule to-day that you should be ready to show a trade rival through your plant." Is this all to the good, or is it also a means of getting the better of laborers or consumers?

CHAPTER XVII

INSTITUTIONAL COMPETITION

Tests

- a. Illustrate how a menaced institution endeavors to destroy its competitor.
- b. Give illustrations of withdrawal from competition.
- c. What is meant by "constrained adaptation"? Give instances.
- d. Show how an institution may elude competitors by specializing.
- e. What are the peculiar tactics available to the new?
- f. What is the objection to parents enrolling their children in the organizations they belong to?

Challenges

151. Is the eagerness to destroy the competitor rather than meet his competition due chiefly to laziness, to consciousness of weakness, to reluctance to adapt one's self, or to a conviction of his utter perniciousness?
152. Why does not Science set up an "index" of theological or anti-Science books which its followers are to shun?
153. Which is the better way to make labor count politically—form a labor party or get the two old parties to bidding against each other for the labor vote?
154. Give instances which have come under your observation of the new making extravagant claims and promises.
155. Do the single-taxers over-promise? If so, in what respect?
156. Give illustrations of your own of the sensationalism of the new.
157. Should the young assume or ignore the attitudes (memberships, friendships, and grudges) of their parents?
158. Should grown children feel obligated to follow parental wishes respecting mating? vocation? religion? politics?
159. Would you wish the influence of the past upon the institutional life of to-day to be greater or less than it actually is?
160. Would you wish to see some restrictions placed upon "the competition for public favor" recommended in the last paragraph of this chapter and, if so, what should they be?

CHAPTER XVIII

AGE CONFLICT

Tests

- a. How do old and young differ in aptitude?
- b. Show that the old understand the young better than the young understand the old.
- c. What are the chief counts in youth's indictment of age? in age's indictment of youth?

- d. What are the main forms that age conflict takes?
- e. By what means have the old men in primitive societies contrived to gain the upper hand of the young men?
- f. What are the points about which age conflict rages in our own period?
- g. What conditions the contemporary age conflict?
- h. Show how the increasing prominence of capital in the modern productive process and in the distribution of wealth tells on the side of the old.

Challenges

161. "Maturation is a subtle process, extending long after gross size and weight have been attained. Lawyers have recognized this and have hesitated to allow young persons the full management of large estates until they have reached the age of about twenty-five years. . . . All studies seem to indicate that the integration of the nervous system is not complete until the middle twenties." (See "Adolescence" in *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences*, Vol. I.)

Would we do well to change the age of political majority from twenty-one to twenty-five years as it is in certain European countries? Reasons.

162. Professor E. L. Thorndike's experiments designed to reveal the educability of adults show that general ability to learn rises until about the age of twenty and then, perhaps after a stationary period of some years, slowly declines: the decline is very slow, perhaps 1 per cent a year. What bearing have these findings on the age-youth conflict?
163. After reading the article on "Boys' and Girls' Clubs" in Vol. II of the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences*, discuss whether such organizations tend to lessen the share of the old in the control of society.
164. Look through the passages in the Bible which bear on youth and age, and see whether or not they tend to uphold the rule of the elder over the younger.
165. Why is long experience by no means so valuable an asset now as it was in Homer's day?

166. In an address before the Italian Chamber of Deputies May 26, 1927, Sr. Mussolini says:

"How shall we nourish the 'Fascist' party with vital lymphs? With youth.

"I hope that you have reflected on the extraordinarily symbolical and profoundly vital significance of the ceremony of March 28; that conscription in mass of the youth which enters the Party and receives a card, as it receives a musket, which is infinitely more. Thus the party renews itself in ten years: thus at a certain time there will be a Council of Ministers in which the President may be from 28 to 30 years old. For it is not true that it is necessary to be old or, for instance, in the second childhood to be able to govern: No. There have been ministers in England 21 years old and they have governed brilliantly what was and is the most powerful empire in the world.

"People ought to feel also—I hope to teach it to Italians—the pudicity of old age."

Do you think Fascism, if it lasts, will be taking this line twenty-five years hence? Reasons.

167. In Soviet Russia the Communists have organized those sixteen to twenty-three years of age who believe in communist principles into an organization which in 1930 included two and one-half million members. Its purpose is to train the youth in communist ideas. If our political parties should follow the same line, would society benefit? Would youth be the gainer?

- *68. Says C. H. Cooley (*Life and the Student*, p. 7): "We have encouraged them (the youth of our day) to form social organizations of their own in connection with schools and amusements. Aided by telephones, motor cars and the new appliances of intercourse, they have done this so effectively that they no longer depend for their patterns and mores upon adult groups and traditions, but have a continuous system of their own in which such things may grow and be perpetuated. They no longer get their contacts with the world and the past through a parent-ruled family, but in their own way and with their own kind, existing in a distinct milieu and a social heritage not sifted and censored by the mature. In the old novels you may see that the

young rebelled indeed but that they saw it as rebellion, did not question that the elders were in authority, had no thought of a separate state. Now the channel of prestige is shifted, they flow in their own current, have their own orthodoxy. . . .”

Is this segregation of youth a wholesome, reasonable thing that will last? Or will it presently cease because it is unworkable or gives bad results?

CHAPTER XIX

SEX CONFLICT

Tests

- a. Show that each sex finds in the unlearned reactions of the other sex something which offends it.
- b. Show that the ideals which men persuade women to accept and impress upon their daughters reflect men's selfish preferences.
- c. Why is the contemporary trend toward sex equality?
- d. What are the chief features of sex conflict?
- e. Does the peak of sex antagonism correspond to the peak of masculine domination?
- f. What current developments aid in keeping woman under the old yoke? What developments tend to release her?
- g. Why is the sweep of sex conflict steadily widening?

Challenges

169. What indications are there that the sexes differ in the strength of their innate tendency to self-assertion? to self-abasement?
170. Is the self-satisfied male smoker entitled to criticize women for smoking?
171. Shall we think less of the blameless divorced woman than of the blameless divorced man?
172. Should the widow who remarries be held to act in poorer taste than the widower who remarries?
173. Ought judges to be more lenient in letting women off jury service than in letting men off?

174. Should men settle what is "manly" and women what is "womanly," or ought the sexes to *share* in shaping these ideals? *share equally?*
175. Will our present greater indulgence of the swearing man than of the swearing woman eventually give place to one standard for the sexes in this matter?
176. Do you suppose women are as uncomfortable and irritated under masculine ascendancy in society as men would be under a like feminine ascendancy?
177. Looking for a famous radical correspondent in a Petrograd hotel in 1917, I found tacked on his door his own card and that of a woman correspondent. Afterward I learned that they were legally married but that she had preferred to keep her maiden name which through her writing had become well known. Is the custom of the woman taking her husband's name repugnant to the principle of sex equality?
178. Says Professor Jerome Davis of Yale University (*Introduction to Sociology*, pp. 720-721): "At the present time the most outstanding discrimination against women is the double standard of morality. This permits a boy to 'sow his wild oats' and then marry the girl of his choice and take his place in the world. The girl who has similarly slipped from the path of rectitude is ostracized. At a recent trial in Connecticut of a young unmarried mother who had been drugged and betrayed, the court testimony showed that after the occurrence became known she had been shunned by everyone, even her own family, and had almost starved." "At present practically all the machinery of society is devoted to penalizing the wayward girl, leaving the boy to ply his calling unmolested. . . . Men and women who are sexually unclean should be treated with rigid impartiality. If the man is accepted in church and society, the woman should be."

Do you agree that if the erring woman is to be stigmatized or ostracized, the same treatment should be meted out to the erring man? Reasons.

CHAPTER XX

RACE CONFLICT

Tests

- a. Show that much which passes for *race conflict* springs in fact from *clash of cultures*.
- b. Show that what is called *race conflict* may be *hatred of the competitor*.
- c. How may *the strain of alien rule* beget race hatred?
- d. Can races be arranged in a definite hierarchy of "superior" and "inferior"?
- e. Explain why often the rate of increase of a backward race is speeded up when it comes into close association with a more advanced race.
- f. Name the chief factors aggravating race conflict.
- g. List the important means of mitigating race conflict.

Challenges

179. Do you think there will be more areas of grave race tension in the world in 1960 than there are to-day?
180. From our census data it can be shown that at least a quarter of a million light-skinned Negroes per decade successfully establish themselves as white. Is this deplorable or otherwise?
181. If your community is cursed with a "yellow" newspaper, run through its files and note whether it handles crime stories in such a way as to excite White-Negro animosity. To learn how it is done, see *The Negro in Chicago*, pp. 520-548.
182. Is a person who values the Mexicans inconsistent when he opposes mass immigration of Mexicans into this country on the ground that "We are creating for ourselves a social problem full of dismal prospects, of social ostracisms, and perhaps lynchings, and race wars"?
183. Dr. E. R. Groves took a White Leghorn hen from her flock and colored her with red ink. "When the hen in her bright crimson was put back among her mates she was fiercely attacked by

those who had peacefully grown up with her from the shell. . . . Other members of the flock were colored differently, and in each case with the same result." What light does this shed on the origins of race antipathy? Should we resign ourselves to behaving like hens?

184. Says Clarence Poe, an eminent Southern agricultural economist: "The Negro has an unfair advantage for taking the rural South to himself in that white farmers not only will not move into an all-negro neighborhood, while Negroes do not hesitate to move into any white community, but furthermore it is an almost invariable rule that when he buys out a white man, it lowers land values, injures social conditions and makes it easier for Negroes to get more land, whereas when a white man buys land in a community, the rule is that it increases land values and makes it harder for him to get more."

What effect must this have upon the attitude of whites toward Negroes? Can anything be done about it?

185. Is the enforcement of racial segregation in public conveyances and in public places of amusement, in order to avoid friction and brawls, a wrong to the segregated race provided that it gets just as much for its money as the others?
186. Are the public health authorities in a Southern town in which nearly all the taxes come from the white residents morally bound to spend just as much money in order to reduce by a score the deaths of Negro infants as they spend in order to reduce by a score the deaths of white infants? Reasons.
187. What might constitute a justice program even in a bi-racial community in which the races were strictly segregated in hotels, restaurants, street-cars, places of amusement, schools, libraries, churches, and hospitals?
188. Why has the expectation that the association of white and Negro pupils in the same elementary school would tend to beget race friendliness and lessen race friction failed of realization?
189. Compare American whites of the alleys and slums with upper-class whites in their attitude toward Negro aspirations.

190. Says Professor Robert E. Park (*Survey* for May 1, 1926, p. 136): "The races of high visibility, to speak in naval parlance, are the natural and inevitable objects of race prejudice." What do you suppose he means?

CHAPTER XXI

TOWN-COUNTRY CONFLICT

Tests

- a. Contrast the rural type with the urban type.
- b. Define the clash of interests between city and country.
- c. What advantages has the urban population in getting its way in comparison with the farmer element?
- d. Why are the interests of the agricultural element likely to suffer under capitalism?
- e. Show that "the dictatorship of the proletariat" involves the domination of city over country.
- f. What was the position of the cities under feudalism?
- g. Why are the newspapers usually champions of "business" interests against agricultural interests?
- h. What are the chief means of avoiding strife between city and country?

Challenges

191. What sort of a figure does the farmer cut in the newspaper cartoons you have noticed?
192. Bring out the significance of the fact that the farmer drives to town with his produce and asks some buyer, "What are you paying to-day?" Later, with the proceeds of his sale in his pocket, he enters the hardware or implement store, points out a desired object and inquires, "What are you asking for this?"
193. Have farmers a right to resent a "city ordinance" putting a license tax on farmers who go from house to house offering their own produce for sale? Who instigates such an ordinance?

194. In Oregon, for certain measures submitted to referendum, 1910-1914, the vote per 100 voters was as follows:

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>City</i>
Woman suffrage	46	32
State railroad construction.....	39	44
Employers' liability	60	68
Public utilities regulation by State.....	61	54
Eight-hour day on public works.....	53	67
Single tax on land values.....	24	35
Prohibition	61	50
Abolition of the death penalty.....	47	51

Account for the difference between rural vote and city vote in each of these cases.

195. Sorokin and Zimmerman arrive (p. 462) at the conclusion: "Radicalism among farmers is an attempt to maintain the wide distribution of private property. Radicalism among wage earners and the city classes is generally, either of the type seeking to concentrate the ownership of property in the hands of the state, or to do away with the institution of private property." Account for this contrast.
196. Cite the evidence marshaled by Sorokin and Zimmerman (pp. 90-93) showing that the rural population is regularly under-represented in parliaments, congresses, and governments.
197. Report on passages in Rostovtsev, *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, relating to the loss of domination over the country by the cities of the ancient world.
198. Says Sir Horace Plunkett, famous for his services to Irish rural coöperation: "The Irish (coöperative) movement was bitterly opposed by the country traders, who saw that the joint purchase of agricultural requirements and joint sale of agricultural produce not only would deprive them of a considerable portion of their business but would throw light upon the quality of all articles of common consumption and the prices charged for them." What indications have you ever seen of local merchants in the same line standing together to exploit the farmer?

199. What do you suppose Professor Charles A. Beard has in mind when he writes: "Capitalism is essentially rational, agriculture is mystical and lyrical?"
200. When agriculture is depressed and farmers are overtaxed, should the State spend part of the taxes raised from the cities in improving the rural schools so that the educational opportunities of the farm child shall not be too far behind those of the city child? Reasons.

CHAPTER XXII

CLASS CONFLICT

Tests

- a. What precipitates a class conflict?
- b. Contrast epochs of class strife with epochs of social peace.
- c. What is the present state of the conflict between laity and clergy? between the active and the leisured?
- d. What did the "green" rising accomplish in post-war Europe?
- e. What current developments are anti-capitalist?
- f. What current developments are pro-capitalist?
- g. Describe the tactics and weapons of class struggle.
- h. List the stakes of class struggle.
- i. What aggravates class conflict?
- j. What mitigates class conflict?

Challenges

201. What is the motive behind the maxim that the minister of war must never be a military man?
202. What can be done to lessen the unfair advantage of the moneyed class in the shaping of public opinion on public questions?
203. Is the policy of interposing the law between the workingman and his beer pro-labor or pro-employer? Reasons.
204. How does a strong inflow of new useful inventions affect the intensity of the struggle between Haves and Have-nots? Would

- it make a difference in this respect if most of the inventions came from salaried men in company research laboratories and the patents were taken out by their employers?
205. What would you think of providing by law that out of our sixteen University Regents not less than three shall be *bona fide* farmers and three shall be representatives of labor?
206. A clergyman writes me: "What proportion of my sermons should be devoted to current social questions?" What shall I answer?
207. In the presidential campaign of 1924 three-fifths of the four and one-third million dollars raised and spent by the winning party came from 1,219 individuals with gifts ranging from \$501 to more than \$10,000. In view of the fact that in every presidential election but one since 1860 the party expending the more money won the election, what light does the above throw on the seat of political domination in this country?
208. What must be done in order that a dominant class once politically licked shall *stay* licked?
209. Why do the organized business groups throw their influence definitely in favor of religious orthodoxy and the churches?
210. Does Professor John R. Commons make a gloomy prediction when he says (*Industrial Goodwill*, pp. 38-39): "Class struggle will never stop . . . At one end is consumption of wealth which always wants more of it. At the other end is production of wealth, which always means sacrifice and effort. As long as resources are limited and wants unlimited there will be struggle between individuals and classes."

CHAPTER XXIII

INTRA-CLASS CONFLICT

Tests

- a. What internal conflicts rent *noblesse*, clergy, and peasantry on the eve of the French Revolution?
- b. Why does a large influx of immigrant laborers weaken labor in its conflicts with capital?

- c. Show how in our South the color chasm is an asset of the employing group.
- d. How is the countryman likely to regard the town laborer?
- e. Illustrate how the working class is divided by religious and moral beliefs.
- f. Account for the rift between skilled labor and unskilled labor.
- g. Show the animosity between "right" and "left" wings of the labor movement.

Challenges

- 211. How does the comparative ease of the American farm-hand's becoming a tenant and eventually a farm owner affect his willingness to tie up politically with American industrial labor?
- 212. How is the famous slogan which concludes the Communist Manifesto of 1848, "Working men of all countries, unite!" affected by the growing tendency of countries having higher standards of working-class living to restrict immigration from countries having lower standards?
- 213. "The Ford car has done an awful lot of harm to the unions here and everywhere else. As long as men have money enough to buy a second-hand Ford and tires and gasoline, they'll be out on the road and paying no attention to union meetings."—*Middletown*, p. 254 n. Would you, on this hint, defend the generalization that every notable improvement in the life of workingmen (gas range, car, or radio set), not gained by collective effort, weakens their devotion to their organizations?
- 214. The Lynds (*Middletown*, p. 80) met with the statement from one of the city's industrial leaders: "Workingmen don't need unions nowadays. There are no great evils or problems now as there were fifty years ago. We are much more in danger of coddling the workingmen than of abusing them. Working people are just as well off now as they can possibly be except for things which are in the nature of industry and cannot be helped." What is your reaction to this statement?
- 215. To which do the newspapers give the more prominence and comment: to the moderate declarations of bodies representing great numbers of wage-earners or to the extremist utterances of

small gatherings of radicals representing nobody but themselves? Why?

CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT

Tests

- a. Discriminate between *industrial conflict* and *class conflict*.
- b. Show how certain industrial changes are bound to beget industrial conflict.
- c. What is there for employers and workingmen to quarrel over?
- d. What are the weapons available to employers? To workingmen?
- e. Demonstrate that the courts play a major rôle in industrial conflicts.
- f. How can the State affect industrial conflict?
- g. How important is the attitude of the public?
- h. What are the chief means of avoiding industrial conflict?

Challenges

216. Said recently the President of a Labor College to his graduating class:

“Young people who set out to work in the labor movement in America have the toughest assignment in the world. Here are the mightiest aggregations of wealth, a highly organized capitalism which combats every effort at labor organization by subtle means such as the company union, welfare work, high power propaganda, and, wherever these do not avail, with brutal methods such as the injunction, the yellow-dog contract, labor spies, thugs, coal and iron police, and militia.

“Over against this powerful organization of Capital stands a labor movement which has only about 12 per cent of the gainfully employed population organized, this 12 per cent being largely limited to a few relatively sheltered and skilled occupations and not including the masses of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in basic industries. We have no effective political party of labor, the coöperative movement is but slightly developed,

and the same is true of the recreational, educational and cultural activities of Labor in this country. In no country in the world are the workers confronted with a more gigantic task."

How would you account for the labor movement being so feeble and backward in a society with the make-up and antecedents of ours?

217. Says a Tennessee textile manufacturer who is President of the National Manufacturers' Association: "I am proud to say that the morning prayer exercises in my factory have had the finest economic effect; workers are producing far more goods than before the prayer system was started some years ago. We have made it almost impossible for anyone but a Christian to get a job. We examine applicants for work to see if they have any dangerous ideas. We have been able, by that process, to keep our plant free from trouble."

Would you like to see this policy spread among American manufacturers? Why, or why not?

218. Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard University contends that one way to make American labor well-paid is to make it scarce; and it can be made scarce (1) by restricting immigration, (2) by reducing the birth-rate among the wage workers, (3) by such a system of universal and popular education as will give a high degree of vertical occupational mobility, and (4) by such an expansion of our industries as will call for more and more workers. Consider the comparative effectiveness of these four ways of making labor scarce.
219. A college student of economics writes from Georgia: "I rode fifty miles with the department head of a mill. Mill hands, so he told me, work twelve hours daily for \$1.50. The mill owners, local men, are spending large sums of money to keep out the union, for the union to them is an ominous threat to their right to run their mills as they please."
- Granting that this policy is good for the employer's purse, is it good from any other point of view?
220. After the World War workmen embittered by persecution came into Mexico from Spain and strove to infect Mexican laborers

with their own rebellious mood. One of them would mount a cart and say to the workmen in the plaza eating their noon lunch:

"Whose toil built these factories and buildings? None but yours. You have produced them and not the men who sit in office chairs and now call these buildings their own. I can but tell you what is yours and what you should have. I can't take it for you. I have told you what should be done. It is now up to you." Is it violation of the right of free speech to check such subversive agitation? Reasons.

221. In Ceylon, thanks to the new temper developed among Singhalese workers by organizing 110,000 of them into strictly lawful unions with aims similar to those of the American Federation of Labor, the nearest laborers now pile onto and thrash the English boss who, following the time-honored practice among European overseers of native labor, kicks or cuffs an inoffensive native workman. Do you applaud or deplore this new procedure?
222. In 1914 the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations from the testimony it took found the following to be the main causes of existing industrial unrest:
- (1) Largely a world-wide movement arising from a laudable desire for better living conditions.
 - (2) A protest against low wages, long hours, and improper living conditions in many industries.
 - (3) A desire on the part of the workers for a voice in the determination of the conditions under which they labor, and a revolt against arbitrary treatment of individual workers and against the suppression of organization.
 - (4) Unemployment and the insecurity of employment.
 - (5) Unjust distribution of the product of industry.
 - (6) Misunderstanding and prejudice.
 - (7) Agitation and agitators.
 - (8) The rapid rise of prices as compared with wages.
 - (9) The rapidly growing feeling that redress for injustice and oppression cannot be secured through existing governmental institutions.

Indicate which of the above you consider first, second, third, and fourth in order of importance in explaining contemporary industrial unrest.

223. The official statement on company unions, adopted at the American Federation of Labor Convention in 1919, contains the following:

"The first essential for the proper working of a genuine collective bargaining committee is that it be . . . altogether free from the company's influence. Upon such committees bosses, representing as they do the antagonism of the company, are so much poison. . . . The workers . . . must conduct an elaborate series of meetings under their own control and generally carry on their business in a democratic, organized way. But with the company-union system this is impossible. . . . The green workers' committee, already weakened in a dozen ways, is left practically helpless before the experts upon the company's side. . . . Employers habitually use their great economic power to enforce their will. Therefore to secure just treatment, the only recourse for the workers is to develop a power equally strong and to confront their employers with it."

Learn what you can of company unions and see whether this charge of impotency accords with the facts.

CHAPTER XXV

SECTARIAN STRIFE

Tests

- a. What motives prompt the followers of a religion to break heads in order to make that religion prevail?
- b. Why is a monotheist likely to be less tolerant than a polytheist?
- c. Show the bad selective effect of destructive religious strife.
- d. Can religion thrive without state support?
- e. What are the traits of a people-supported religion?
- f. What does complete separation of church and state involve?

- g. What measures against church control of politics have been taken in Mexico? Do they amount to a denial of religious freedom?
- h. What are the means of avoiding sectarian strife?

Challenges

- 224. Why does the principle of religious toleration find favor in the great cities, especially seaports, long before it wins in the open country?
- 225. When the state keeps its hands off religion, is there any reason for assuming that in the resulting free-for-all competition the higher forms of religion will win the people faster than the lower forms?
- 226. If we send missionaries to Siam to endeavor to convert Buddhists to Christianity, are we not in honor bound to allow Buddhist missionaries to settle among us and attempt to make converts to Buddhism?
- 227. What is the harm in a clergyman urging his flock to throw their votes to a fellow-member who is a candidate for public office?
- 228. Does the banishing from State libraries and educational institutions of all teaching and books which support the doctrine of the evolution of man from lower forms of life amount to making Fundamentalism a State-recognized and State-favored form of religion? Reasons.
- 229. Do Sunday-closing laws or ordinances, devised to realize an idea of the Sabbath foreign to most of Christendom and unknown for the first fifteen centuries of Christianity, violate the principle that secular power should not be put behind a religious doctrine?
- 230. Does the enforcement by gunboats, or threat of gunboats, of treaties with China which provide among other things that Christian missionaries may travel, live, and work in China and enjoy the protection of the authorities amount to "forcing Christianity upon the Chinese"?
- 231. Said an Argentine sociologist to me in 1913: "The half-million dollars the Church costs us annually is not too much to pay for peace. Our Senate nominates and the Pope confirms our four

bishops. Naturally the Senate picks loyal patriotic Argentine priests free from any taint of Ultramontanism. No bull or rescript of the Pope can be published here without the O. K. of the Government. The Church will never set up among us a system of church schools in opposition to the public schools. Were it under no obligation to the Government it might do so. The separation of Church and State would leave the Church free to follow an independent, non-national line which might later on bring us trouble. As it is we have peace, and it is worth the price."

Do you think this policy is justified? Could it be used with advantage elsewhere than in South America? Consult E. A. Ross, *South of Panama*, Ch. XI.

CHAPTER XXVI

CONFLICT BETWEEN LEARNED AND IGNORANT

Tests

- a. Compare a society of aristocratic traditions with one of democratic traditions in respect to the security of the man of learning.
- b. Show how precarious was the status of the independent thinker in ancient Athens.
- c. Why are the intelligent in this country peculiarly exposed to the intolerance of ignoramuses?
- d. What restrictions have been imposed upon teaching that our species is descended from some lower form of life?
- e. What senseless requirements have popular bigotry and intolerance imposed upon public school teachers?
- f. Show the comparative status of scholars the world over.
- g. By what means can intellectuals be protected in their functioning?

Challenges

232. Cite four or more doctrines once condemned by ecclesiastical authorities which are now generally held by enlightened Christians. Consult encyclopedia or A. D. White's *History of*

the Warfare of Science and Theology in Christendom (2 vols., 1896).

233. After consulting A. D. White, or T. H. Buckle's *History of Civilization in England*, or H. G. Wells's *Outline of History*, estimate about when was the peak of risk for astronomers; for geologists; for biologists; for social scientists.
234. Which scholars stand the more in jeopardy in public educational institutions? in private educational institutions?
235. Should a scholar who has arrived at unpopular conclusions within the sphere of his specialty refrain from speaking out in order not to bring his institution into "trouble"? What if all scholars followed such a policy?
236. Do you judge that school-teachers will have to organize themselves if they are to enjoy the ordinary rights of civil employees?
237. Who do you think are the people that are rousing the ignorant and setting them on religious progressives and on teachers of evolution, of debunked American history, of economic "heresies"?
238. It has been proposed that the American Association of University Professors should blacklist every institution which has violated academic freedom and, until the wrong has been corrected, drop from its membership any scholar who accepts a position in the discredited institution. (See Thurstone in the *Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors for October, 1930.*) Discuss the proposal.

CHAPTER XXVII

SOCIAL ADAPTATION

Tests

- a. Give illustrations of our ethnocentrism.
- b. What are some of the conditions of religious toleration?
- c. How may cultural toleration be promoted?
- d. What is the proper sphere of application of federal government?

- e. What are the chief forms of accommodation?
- f. List the factors promoting accommodation.
- g. What are the chief means of assimilating the immigrant?
- h. Cite the hindrances to assimilation.
- i. What is amalgamation?

Challenges

- 239. Pars. 4 and 5, p. 249. Which is better—the Oriental way or the Occidental way? Reasons.
- 240. If by a turn of your hand you could increase or lessen your community's toleration of anti-social lawbreakers, which would you do? Why?
- 241. Would you discriminate between lawbreakers on the ground of motive, e.g., bootleggers and conscientious objectors?
- 242. Ought native American farmers to show or hide their scorn of their Slavic neighbors who with no greater need make their daughters work in the field?
- 243. Would you cast off a friend who disinterestedly advocated something you consider noxious, e.g., negro lynching or free love; or would you tolerate him on the ground that his motive is good? Would it make a difference to you if he were doing it for money or from some other self-regarding motive?
- 244. Should public opinion encourage or discourage cross-marriages, i.e. Jews with Gentiles, Protestants with Catholics, Irish with Portuguese, whites with blacks?
- 245. Says Chester K. Rowell in the Survey for May 1, 1926: "When Japanese move into a city neighborhood, in California, Americans move out . . . they will not live where persons of a different physical race live. American farmers sell out when Japanese buy their neighbors' farms because they will not have their children in a school where the other children are mostly Japanese. There is nothing else against these children. They are just as bright as American children, speak as good English, and have the same manners and impulses; they are American citizens; and there is of course nothing economic in which to com-

pete. It is sheer racial caste. But it makes the American farmer move out even at an economic loss."

Do you consider this attitude due chiefly to (1) ignorance? (2) bad early training? (3) anti-Japanese propaganda? (4) natural aversion to the physically unlike? (5) incompatibility of cultures? or (6) dread of eventual inundation from the "man-stified" Orient? Do you wish the attitude to disappear? Reasons.

246. In Middletown, according to Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd (*Middletown*, p. 491), group pressure appears in the celebration of a host of annual "days" and "weeks," nearly all of them set up since 1890. Among those observed in a recent twelvemonth were: "Suburban Day"; "Home Sewing Week"; "One Hour Dress Week"; "Ice Cream Week," with a special essay contest on "Why I Should Eat Ice Cream Every Day"; "Trust Week" fostered by the Advertising Club and aiming to "build confidence through truth in advertising"; "Father's Day"; "Mother's Day"; "Boys' Day"; "Boys' Week"; "a nation-wide movement to emphasize the fact that our boys are loyal"; "Thrift Week," with its "Own Your Home Day"; "Savings Day"; "Pay Your Bills Day"; "Share With Others Day"; "Home Beautiful Week"; "Education Week"; National Picture Week"; "Art Week"; "Music Week"; "Odd Fellows Reconsecration Week"; and so on through a score of other "days" and "weeks."

Who instigate these devices for standardizing community thought and feeling and what do they hope to gain? Do such devices speed up social adaptation? Do they tend to produce a sheep-like public? Do you think the community would be worse off if they were all wiped out? Reasons.

247. A national advertising medium boasts that through it "4,500,000 families who eat advertised food, wear advertised clothes, drive advertised automobiles, use advertised tooth-pastes, wash with advertised soaps, buy advertised furniture, and believe in advertised products, may be told and sold effectively." Does the lessening of exterior unlikeness by means of such standardization deserve to be ranked with the "factors of accommodation" brought out on pp. 258-259?

CHAPTER XXVIII

COÖPERATION

Tests

- a. Why is coöperation in defense usually the earliest of coöperations?
- b. What was the motive for founding the Icelandic Republic in the tenth century?
- c. Account for the early appearance of the despotic State in the valleys of the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Ganges.
- d. Show that crops differ in their demand for coöperation.
- e. Why do we often find compulsion used in a coöperation which is really advantageous to all participants?
- f. Explain why the lower social classes take more readily to mutual aid than do the upper social classes.
- g. Under what circumstances is voluntary coöperation replaced by compulsory coöperation?
- h. Account for the differentiation between the governing class and the rest of society.

Challenges

248. Describe the personality and character traits of the good coöperator.
249. Explain why in general men appear to succeed better in coöperating with other men than their wives in coöperating with other women.
250. Show how the coming-in of elaborate and costly farm machinery forces neighboring farmers to coöperate.
251. Why are Americans in general by no means such good coöperators as certain other peoples? See Professor Jerome Davis's *Contemporary Social Movements*; pp. 579-581, "Obstacles to Effective Coöperation in America."
252. Compare farm family with town family in the amount of coöperation called for among its members. See Sorokin and Zimmerman, *Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology*, pp. 339-352.

253. If most of the things once done by voluntary coöperation come to be looked after by the organized community or by the state, our chief duty being to pay taxes, what is going to socialize us in the future?
254. Does not the enfranchisement of women reintroduce the old dangerous distinction between the fighting and the non-fighting citizenry?
255. When for generations there has been a path of escape (free education and maintenance) into the intellectual occupations for every bright son or daughter of farmers or workingmen, will the classes working with their hands enjoy more social consideration than they do now, or less?
256. Observes C. H. Cooley, *Life and the Student* (p. 33): "Team-work is a technique in group endeavor, a habit of playing the game. It involves agreement on an immediate purpose, mutual understanding and confidence, pleasure in merging yourself for the time in the group activity, respect for function and willingness to let the fittest lead. . . . It is in great part a social habit, a heritage from generations of voluntary and various coöperation, of love of sports and of group adventure by land and sea."

What reasons can you offer for agreeing with Latin observers like Taine and Demolins and Santayana that Americans excel in this trait?

CHAPTER XXIX

THE ORGANIZATION OF EFFORT

Tests

- a. Show how the nature of its task determines the character of an organization.
- b. Show that the military type of organization has been taken into fields where it does not suit.
- c. Show how the character of the organized determines the character of an organization.
- d. How are volunteer workers disciplined?
- e. Show the significance of the spacing between the organized.

- f. What are the benefits of organization?
- g. What are the wastes of organization?
- h. What are the abuses of organization?
- i. How may freedom be preserved under organization?

Challenges

257. Said a responsible executive in charge of personnel in a large machine-shop:

"There's a man who's ground diameters on gears here for fifteen years and done nothing else. It's a fairly highly skilled job and takes more than six months to learn. But it's so endlessly monotonous! That man is dead, just dead! And there's a lot of others like him; and I don't know what to do for them."

"'How much of the time are your thoughts on your job?' an alert young bench molder was asked.

"'As long as there happens to be any new problem about the casting I'm making, I'm thinking about it, but as soon as ever I get the hang of the thing there isn't 25 per cent. of me paying attention to the job.'"

If, as time goes on, monotony is to characterize a growing proportion of jobs, what can we do to help people meet it?

258. Wrote C. J. Galpin, now of the United States Department of Agriculture, in *Rural Life* (pp. 43-44): "The farmer in his own boss. Not only is he in great measure a craftsman, but a craftsman exempt from superior authority and without the influence of competitors. This constant dependence upon his own judgment has wrought out the habit of self-reliance. Moreover, his solitary mode of working in the fields, out in the environing spaces of silence, unbroken by the click of other human wills, where the tick, tick, tick of his own mental machinery is registering his own private judgments, has reënforced the habit of self-reliance. He works upon the soil; he works toward a product which is shaping up according to the will of God; he works under no man-made specifications or man-made patterns; he works under no pressure to please the human whim of the ultimate user of his product."

Do you think the average farmer cares much for this independence? Does the farm-bred youth who comes to be a well-paid cog in some industrial machine miss it much?

259. Can routine workers in the cities stand the strait-laced Sabbaths which their farming ancestors endured? Why or why not?
260. Do you think fondness for "camping out" for a spell each summer is likely to become more prevalent? Why?
261. What was wrong with the idea so much in vogue about 1900 that a successful business man ought to make an ideal university president?
262. A newly appointed Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York found that the service at Ellis Island, which comprised 1,500 persons, was organized on the military plan, i.e., orders and reports. Promptly he had the fifteen heads of departments lunch with him every Thursday; after lunch some one aspect of the service was taken up from the viewpoint of "How can it be improved?" Any one present could make criticisms or suggestions, but the Commissioner still retained his right to decide. What would be the advantages of such conferences?
263. What are the "outside forces" (p. 282) which "keep an organization in proper relation to its work and to other interests in society"?
264. What might be urged against the position taken in paragraph 3, p. 283?
265. What might be urged against the view presented in the second paragraph under "Centralization"?

CHAPTER XXX

THE ORGANIZATION OF WILL

Tests

- a. Show that the more essential an organization is to its members, the more they will submit to control by the few.
- b. Show that the young society will be ostentatiously "democratic."

- c. Why does the rich, successful association so often fall into the hands of a clique?
- d. Show that majority rule is more natural in temporary than in perpetual associations.
- e. Show that custody of a sacred lore concentrates control.
- f. Why does the fighting group centralize decision?
- g. Explain how the mode of organizing group will react upon character.

Challenges

- 266. Some argue that, since thought is logically prior to decision, this chapter ought to *follow* Chap. XXXI rather than *precede* it. What do you suppose are the author's reasons for putting it first?
- 267. Comment upon the syndicalist theory that in a meeting of strikers voting should be not by ballot but by acclamation or show of hands; the idea being to draw out an expression of the collective will with more "bang" and enthusiasm in it than balloting could give.
- 268. What considerations caused the party nominating convention to be discarded in favor of the direct primary?
- 269. Would it be better if the membership of our House of Representatives—now 435—did not exceed 250? Reasons.
- 270. Why are the Swiss, the Norwegians, the Danes, the Czecho-Slovaks, etc., more likely to keep their government under effective control than the people of the Great Powers?
- 271. A writer on political science says that a study of the interaction between individual and crowd is the basis of politics and that "the will of nations or states is the sum of individual wills fashioned in accordance with crowd psychology." Show that as a rule this is untrue.
- 272. How can one abhor the crowd and all its works, yet believe in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people"?
- 273. When at a Royal Society Dinner it was suggested to Huxley, the great biologist, that he should stand for Parliament, he replied:

“All my life I have been consumed by a passion for the discovery of truth, and not for its obscurity; hence I have never had any ambition to enter on a political career.”

Do you think that here to-day following a political career involves obscuring the truth? Reasons.

274. From the viewpoint of building a collective will, compare the representation of citizens according to occupation with their representation according to place of residence.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT

Tests

- a. Show how intellectual specialization lessens common participation in the organization of ideas.
- b. Show that languages, proverbs, riddles, myths, and ballads are of collective origin.
- c. Why is there no longer any folk product?
- d. Show the value of oral dialectic in organizing thought.
- e. Why has formal disputation fallen into disrepute?
- f. Why are parliamentary debates less influential than formerly?
- g. What was the origin of Plato's Academy?
- h. What may be done to better organize thought about legislative proposals?

Challenges

275. Says Miss M. P. Follett (*The New State*, p. 29): “I asked a man once to join a committee I was organizing and he replied that he would be very glad to come and give his advice. I didn't want him—and didn't have him. I asked another man and he said he would like very much to come and learn but that he couldn't contribute anything. I didn't have him either.”

Why is neither of these men good committee timber?

276. In order to make conditions favorable to joint thinking Mr. Gladstone, when Prime Minister, planned beforehand where

each member of his Cabinet should sit when an important meeting was at hand. What benefit do you suppose he expected from control of their seating?

277. If representatives accepted the doctrine that they are merely push-buttons to register the preponderant will among their constituents, how would the debating and deliberations of legislatures and Congress be affected?
278. What are the good points (and bad points if any) of the "open forums" which have been spreading over the country?
279. What do you think of the public joint debate as a means of sifting truth from error in non-technical questions?
280. Should cities be governed by commissions of experts, provided always that any commissioner is subject to recall at any time by the voters?
281. Would you want the State to be governed by such a commission? Reasons.
282. In what ways is Science democratic? In what ways is it undemocratic?
283. Is Religion as much addressed to the expert as Science is? How does it compare in this respect with the Drama? with Art?

CHAPTER XXXII

STRATIFICATION

Tests

- a. Show the pyramidal structure of the later Roman Empire.
- b. What legal restrictions prevented the free circulation of individuals among the different callings and grades of life?
- c. How did the members of the senatorial aristocracy regard the classes below them? How did they feel about the future of society?
- d. Describe the structure of French society on the eve of the Great Revolution.
- e. Describe the social fabric of Old Japan at the time of Commodore Perry's visit.

- f. What are some of the disabilities of the “untouchables” in India?
- g. Why does the genesis of caste present a “problem”?

Challenges

- 284. Have you ever found looking down on some people from a coign of vantage a pleasurable experience?
- 285. In a stratified society what type of individual is content to give up all chance of pushing anybody above him off his perch on condition that nobody below has any chance of pushing *him* off *his* perch?
- 286. Account for the fact that often the lower strata in a caste society are not deeply and actively resentful of their lot in life.
- 287. How would you meet the argument that a sharply competitive society is not so favorable to happiness as a stratified society because satisfaction in the opportunity to rise is more than offset by incessant struggles either to get still higher, or else to maintain one's social position against new competitors?
- 288. So saintly a man as Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader, who “considers untouchability a heinous crime against humanity,” opposes, nevertheless, any attempt to destroy the caste system. “Interdrinking, interdining, intermarriage, I hold, are not essential for the promotion of the spirit of democracy. I do not contemplate under a most democratic constitution a universality of manners and customs about eating, drinking and marrying. . . . I decline to consider it a sin for a man not to drink or eat with any and everybody.” This position might be (1) a rationalization of the customs he had been reared in; (2) a concession to the religious prejudices of millions of his followers; or (3) the outcome of a sound social philosophy. Which do you think it is?

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE RISE OF GROSS INEQUALITIES

Tests

- a. Under what conditions are persons and sexes rated from the point of view of fighting capacity?

- b. Show how *booty* may give a class its start.
- c. Describe how first-comers may exalt themselves above later-comers.
- d. Cite cases of grants of land becoming a foundation for enduring inequality.
- e. How were the public lands of Spanish America and Australia alienated?
- f. How did land-hogging go on in the English colonies in America?
- g. How does monarchy create privileged orders?
- h. What institutions and laws serve as props to support a social hierarchy?
- i. Bring out the great difference between static times and dynamic times in their influence upon fixity of social position.
- j. How do fortunes of disreputable origin become legitimated?

Challenges

- 289. If the American Revolution had never taken place, would our public domain have been disposed of as democratically as it was? But for American example, is it likely that Canada would have handled her public domain any better than Australia did?
- 290. What can be said in support of the thesis that from the social point of view more of our moderate fortunes have a creditable origin than of our great fortunes?
- 291. What is your reaction to the suggestion that the real motive for the huge propaganda against public ownership of public utilities is to keep one more sea open to financial buccaneering?
- 292. What precisely is the issue between conservationists and exploiters in respect to water-power?
- 293. What grounds are there for doubting whether large blocks of agricultural land will ever again constitute the economic basis of a dominant social class?
- 294. Show that a highly dynamic time (like ours) is favorable to popular toleration of large fortunes.
- 295. Oppression of workers by great employers may be prevented (a) by strong unions, (b) by laws and state regulation, (c) by the development of conscience and sense of responsibility in the employers. Compare these methods in value.

296. Why is the prevalent opinion in the corps of army officers taken as a whole pro-war?
297. Should high school texts in American history include an authentic account of the crimes, frauds, corruptions, and treacheries which have so much contributed to produce the present astounding concentration of wealth in the United States?

CHAPTER XXXIV

GRADATION

Tests

- a. Why has fighting almost always been an honorific employment?
- b. Account for the prevailingly high status of the clergyman.
- c. What is the root of the disdain usually felt for manual labor?
- d. Why has wealth inherited been more honorific than wealth personally acquired?
- e. Why is ceremonial cleanness associated with social superiority?
- f. Is good breeding cause or badge of social superiority?
- g. What will be the characteristics of a purely ornamental culture?
- h. What are the results of long-established gradation?

Challenges

298. Look over the advertising in *Vogue* or *The Delineator* and note advertisements which seem to you to encourage snobbishness.
299. Ought we professors to think less of the young woman who supports herself through the university doing fine laundering, or think more of her? If the latter, should we show our admiration, or conceal it?
300. What is the effect on snobbishness of (1) the tooth-brush drill in elementary schools; (2) the private fitting school; (3) the custom of manicuring; (4) cooking classes for school girls; (5) Ingersoll watches; (6) the parlor-car; (7) the dancing academy; (8) the vacuum cleaner; (9) the cafeteria; (10) the college fraternity?

301. Outline a school program designed to rid children's minds of the stigma on manual labor.
302. What are the factors which fix the initial social rating of the first entrants into a new occupation, e.g., social workers or county agricultural agents?
303. When mental measurement has been so perfected as to afford a solid basis for mind-grading, would you want to see decided pride in the A and B people and humility in the D and E people? or would you try to blunt the implications of mental grading by such ideas as: "A man's a man for a' that"; "Don't blame a man for his heredity"; "It's character that counts"; "All souls are equal in God's sight."
304. A trade-union official, in a conference on curricula for continuation schools, said heatedly to the "genteel" members of the committee who were advocating the type of training they thought adapted to the needs of the working class, "We don't want our children taught trades. They can learn these on the job. We want them to learn to see what you see in a museum, and to enjoy a symphony concert, and to like to read books the way you do."

What do you think of his contention?

305. In Shakespeare's play, King Lear and his daughters have an argument as to what is enough. His idea of enough is having a hundred knights to wait upon him. His eldest daughter thinks that fifty would be enough. Her sister does not see what he wants with any knights at all when her servants can do for him all he needs. Lear retorts that if she cuts life down to what cannot be done without, she had better throw away her fine clothes, as she would be warmer in a blanket.

Show that two quite distinct forces—culture and snobbery—keep raising our standards as to what is enough.

306. In order to keep one's name among the 6,000 in the Social Register of Chicago, one must not be "employed." Besides living within certain blocks and being "well-groomed," "personal cards and notepaper, invitations are matters which demand absolute conformity to the approved styles. . . . It is unsafe to

carry a package or an umbrella. . . . Apologies, handshaking, introductions, should be used with great caution. . . . The manner habitual must be self-possessed; there must be an air of well-being and success. Graciousness in readily adjusted degrees, which at one degree warms and at another cools the recipient is indispensable. An air of complete self-confidence, of easy assurance, with an occasional glint of *hauteur*, is requisite to social success.”—H. M. Zorbaugh.

What is the philosophy underlying these requirements?

CHAPTER XXXV

SEGREGATION AND SUBORDINATION

Tests

- a. Why is difference of occupation or wealth replaced by birth as basis for inequality in social status?
- b. Show that the presence of inferiors taints the air unless they are engaged in rendering service.
- c. How does the hereditary economic dependence of one class upon another arise?
- d. What happens to the inferiors when the social superiors wield the powers of government?
- e. What was the status of the precarists in later Roman society?
- f. Describe the status of the peon.
- g. Show the close connection between subordination and fixity.
- h. What are the traits of character of hereditary dependents?
- i. Why does a closed upper class always degenerate?
- j. How do degenerating aristocrats keep up the illusion of superiority?

Challenges

307. Are there indications that the principle of caste is gaining in American society?
308. What are the beneficial functions of social inequality and what are the limits within which it should be confined?

309. When a European works manager beckons to a laborer, the man is likely to come running. What has prevented such a subservency developing here—economic conditions or the democratic spirit?
310. Discuss the comparative power and security of an upper class (1) under a caste system, (2) under a system of open classes. See C. H. Cooley, *Social Organization*, pp. 233-240.
311. Consider whether such class organization as we have in our society affirms or denies the dictum of Thoreau, "A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone."
312. In feudal Japan, "A farmer with a property assessed at 20 *koku* (of rice) was not allowed to build a house more than 36 feet long or to use in building it such superior qualities of wood as *keyaki* or *hinoki*. The roof of his house was to be made of bamboo-thatch or straw; and he was strictly forbidden the comfort of floor-mats. On the occasion of the wedding of his daughter he was forbidden to have fish or any roasted food served at the wedding-feast. The women of his family were not allowed to wear leather sandals: they might wear only straw sandals or wooden clogs; and the thongs of the sandals or the clogs were to be made of cotton. The women were further forbidden to wear hair-bindings of silk or hair-ornaments of tortoise-shells; but they might wear wooden combs and the combs of bone—not ivory."—L. Hearn, *Japan: An Interpretation*, p. 182.

Restrictions equally detailed were laid down for grades of agriculturists above and below this grade. What probably was the motive for such sumptuary laws?

313. Declared the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in 1914:
- “1. The conditions existing in typical industrial communities which are either wholly or in large part owned or controlled by a single corporation or individual employer, present every aspect of a state of feudalism except the recognition of specific duties on the part of the employer. The employees in such communities are dependent on a

single corporation, or employer, for their livelihood. Furthermore, the employer in many cases controls the social and political life of such communities, either by the complete absorption of local political powers or by domination of the local authorities.

- "2. The fundamental rights of citizens in such communities are, as a general rule, seriously abridged if not actually denied. Among the rights most seriously violated are the right of free speech and assemblage and the right of public highways. . . .
- "3. Such feudalistic conditions tend to develop principally in connection with the private exploitation of natural resources, being most frequently found in mining camps, lumber camps (including turpentine camps) and large plantations. There are, however, striking examples even in the case of manufactures, as, for example, the textile towns and steel towns."

Try to find out whether such industrial feudalism is waxing or waning in this country and why.

314. Says L. T. Hobhouse (under "Aristocracy" in Volume II of the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences*): "The note of aristocratic manners is a security in the inner and the outer life which is too deep and untroubled to be called a conscious assurance. A certain code is inbred from birth and as a matter of course governs each man's own actions and those of his kind. He is aware of a coarser kind, but it serves only as a foil to teach him what to avoid. He knows without formulating it what he has to do, and that is what he will do and what all his peers will do, and it includes the knowledge of dealing with those whose code is different. Moreover he is born free from worry about material necessities, with the sense that he has enough and needs no more. Men outside his class are appointed to serve him, and this too he takes for granted. This last point is the element in that repose stamping the caste of Vere de Vere which galls the outsider. It is the basis of the quiet voice, and even tones and easy manner which carry so much further than passion, vehemence, and shouting."

What is the "note" of plutocratic manners? of democratic manners?

315. Says G. Santayana (*Soliloquies in England*, p. 53): "The Englishman does in a distinguished way the simple things that other men might slur over as unimportant or essentially gross or irremediable; he is distinguished—he is disciplined, skilful and calm—in eating, in sport, in public gatherings, in hardship, in danger, in extremities. It is in physical and rudimentary behavior that the Englishman is an artist; he is the ideal sailor, the ideal explorer, the ideal comrade in a tight place; he knows how to be clean without fussiness, well-dressed without show, and pleasure-loving without loudness—what ferocious Anglophobe . . . is not immensely flattered if you pretend to have mistaken him for an Englishman?"

Is this "distinction" due to the ideal wrought out in their aristocracy, or is it of other origin?

CHAPTER XXXVI

EQUALIZATION OF OPPORTUNITY

Tests

- a. Show that the privileged are rarely the "best" people.
- b. Why is it the middle class that leads the fight on privilege?
- c. Show that every enlargement of personal freedom has been resisted as a blow aimed at the foundations of society.
- d. Interpret and justify the phrase, "Men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."
- e. How do the superior defeat organization of the inferior when it is no longer possible to deny them the right to organize?
- f. How does the diffusion of leisure add to the political and social weight of the laboring class?
- g. Show that free tuition does not suffice to diffuse educational opportunity.
- h. What may the State do to encourage the formation of little properties?
- i. How does sociology look upon the idle rich?

Challenges

316. "Walk from the people," runs a French proverb, "and you walk into night." What truth do you see behind it?
317. Declares a British Labor Manifesto: "Not only must we assure to all workers an income on which a reasonable life can be led; we must also create conditions in which work ceases to be mere drudgery under a ruling class, whether of bureaucrats or of capitalists . . . the demand of the British democracy is that the mass shall be partners instead of servants, even though as partners their material condition is not better than it would be as servants."

Which of the above two demands is likely to meet with more strenuous resistance and give rise to sharper conflicts?

318. Would it be well to make the privilege of inheriting property depend upon ability, as ascertained by mental measurement, i.e., to let the capable sons inherit as now, but restrict the fools to merely enough to live on?
319. Is there any difference between the "open shop" policy and an anti-labor-union policy?
320. What might we do to hinder the growth of agricultural landlordism?
321. Should public money be loaned to superior high school graduates to enable them to take a university course?
322. Which of the following are anti-class and which are merely ameliorative? (1) State grain elevators. (2) Public dispensaries. (3) The farm loan board. (4) Day nurseries. (5) Mothers' pensions. (6) County agricultural agents. (7) Consolidated rural schools. (8) Municipal band concerts. (9) University extension. (10) Asylums for the feeble-minded.
323. A study (1927) by Professor W. E. Garnett of attitudes of rural people in Virginia toward rural organizations arrives at the conclusion:

"Lack of more general support of organizational effort appears to be due to:

- “(a) Lack of understanding as to the best principles of procedure.
- “(b) A failure of the people generally to realize the importance of the problems needing group effort.
- “(c) Failure of the people themselves and of their leaders to acquaint themselves with available information on organizational questions and policies.
- “(d) Failure of the leaders to make the best use of possible measures of overcoming adverse attitudes.
- “(e) The great amount of lost motion in organizational effort and failure to reach their objectives.
- “(f) The general prevalence of deep underlying attitudes, ‘reaction’ tendencies’ or ‘behavior patterns,’ such as conservatism, individualism, resignation, and the spirit of fatalism, credulousness and lack of the scientific spirit—attitudes which grow out of the socio-economic environment and occupational experiences of farm folk—insufficient and ill-adapted education; constant struggle with little-understood and uncontrollable natural economic and social forces; narrow margin of operating capital; meager contacts and lack of sufficient devoted leadership with knowledge-tempered vision.”

Is it correct to conclude from this woeful picture that there are large classes which simply lack the capacity to use organization in the prompt and effective way in which the classes opposed to them use it, and that therefore their feebleness and social inferiority are without remedy? If not, why not?

324. The following taken from adjoining pages of *Punch* advertise respectively an English and an American car of well-known make.

- (1) The English car. “There are men and women whose cultivated tastes admit of no pretense or insincerity; whose trained minds judge values fairly; who demand, simply and decisively, the best. They may be few, but it is for them that the ————— is built.”
- (2) The American car. “Constantly striving for the goal of perfection, never resting on past laurels, —————

again forges ahead. The spirit which led to the introduction of the first Twin Six in 1915 and the Eight-in-line Motor in 1923 moves on to greater achievement. In the two new eights which have just been introduced, —— presents to the public the concrete result of thirty years of manufacturing fine motor cars. Your inspection of the new models is invited.”

What significant contrast do you notice in the sales-objectives of the two concerns? Which of the two has the brighter prospect for the future?

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE SOCIAL CIRCULATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Tests

- a. Show that migrancy has greatly increased.
- b. Give evidence of an accelerated circulation of ideas.
- c. What are the factors of the growing horizontal mobility?
- d. Distinguish between *horizontal* mobility and *vertical* mobility.
- e. What are the great channels of vertical ascent?
- f. Show that increase of mobility need not lead to greater equality.
- g. In what way does mobility tend to produce versatility? breadth?
- h. Why is a mobile society likely to be free from acute discontent and the spirit of revolt?

Challenges

325. Said Thomas Wentworth Higginson: “Nothing works better in America than the promptness with which the degenerate scions of honored parents are dropped out of sight.”

Consider whether this promptness is growing or diminishing.

326. Show that high social mobility is unfavorable to depth and thoroughness and tends toward superficiality.
327. Are abrupt and frequent changes of fashion favorable or unfavorable to vertical mobility among women?

328. "It is a great advantage," wrote Pascal in seventeenth-century France, "to be a man of quality, since it brings one man as forward at eighteen or twenty as another man would be at fifty, which is a clear gain of thirty years." Is, then, a society without privilege tardy in recognizing and utilizing youthful genius?
329. Wrote C. H. Cooley some twenty years ago (*Social Organization*, pp. 231-232): "We may expect that the next fifty years will see a great deal of the consolidation that comes with maturity. The population will be comparatively established, in place, at least, and the forces making for inheritance will have a chance to work. An immense body of transmitted wealth will exist, and democratic influences will have all they can do to keep it from generating an aristocratic spirit. Industries, professions and trades can hardly fail to be more stable than they have been, and the rural population, as always, will be a stronghold of the forces that favor inheritance."

Would you say that subsequent developments have tended to verify or to cast doubt upon Cooley's prophecy?

330. From the British *Dictionary of National Biography* it appears that from the earliest times to 1800 the sons of craftsmen, artisans, and unskilled laborers furnished nearly 12 per cent. of Britain's eminent men. These same classes during the next quarter of a century furnished just over 7 per cent.; and during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, barely more than 4 per cent. of Great Britain's eminent men were born from the working classes. How would you account for this fall?
331. Frederick A. Woods finds that in seventeenth-century New England the very richest man was not more than fifty times as rich as the average. By 1750 he was 300 times as rich; by 1850 he was 600 times as rich. "If we consider the United States as a whole, the very richest men to-day, those that are worth \$100,000,000 or more, are certainly as much as 10,000 to 100,000 times as rich as the average. . . . There has been in America a process of conification. The average wealth has risen somewhat, but the point of the cone has risen faster than the mass."

Do such extreme results of past vertical mobility tend to less vertical mobility in the future?

CHAPTER XXXVIII

SOCIALIZATION

Tests

- a. What is socialization?
- b. What lies back of the bond of community of birthplace?
- c. Show that intense common emotional experiences socialize people with respect to one another.
- d. Why is feasting together a socializing experience?
- e. How is the spirit of loyalty generated in boys' gangs?
- f. Show the value of the permanent owned home as a support for family feeling.
- g. Why does playing together socialize the players?
- h. What kinds of plays socialize best the players?
- i. Who coined the phrase *consciousness of kind*, and what does it mean?
- j. Prove that collision of interest desocializes.
- k. What forms may the expanded self assume?
- l. What are the chief obstacles to socialization?
- m. How may *social distance* be measured?

Challenges

332. Discuss Professor H. Munsterberg's idea that a moderate drinking of alcoholic beverages on convivial occasions, by loosening temporarily the inhibitions which rule our daily lives, releases the innate social self and thus promotes good fellowship.
333. What from your own experience confirms the proposition, "Sport is a socializer"?
334. How does a "good mixer" use touch as a means of "getting next"?
335. Compare baseball with schooling as a means of Americanizing the Porto Ricans.

336. In the coming together of neighborhood people at a social center which will contribute more to produce “we-feeling”—the discovery of unnoticed resemblances or the discovery of new common interests?
337. Should the parent strive to attach his child from its early years to his religion, or should he allow the child later on to face the religious problem independently and to choose in freedom?
338. There are two rival theories as to the genesis of civic spirit in a city: (1) that it develops in proportion to the common *possessions* of the citizens, e.g., parks, playgrounds, schools, filtration plant, lighting plant, bacteriological laboratory, and bathing beaches; (2) that it develops in proportion to the common *efforts* of the citizens, e.g., to win the State capital, overthrow boodlers, or down malaria. Give your view and reasons therefor.
339. Hornell Hart cites this account of what followed the tornado: “Right after the storm we were just a lot of people who’d been hurt, helping each other. Those who had houses left just opened the doors, and the others went in. There wasn’t any owning things. Whatever the tornado left, belonged to those that needed it. Then nothing seemed important but people; friends and enemies were alike—no one saw any difference. For a long time it was like that. The change came so gradually I couldn’t say when it was. But as soon as the hurt and suffering were taken care of, as we stopped worrying about our neighbors, we began thinking about ourselves. The more we thought about ourselves the harder life seemed for us and the more we worried about the future. Thinking hard about ourselves made it seem to each of us that his loss was the worst of all. We got suspicious and hating. A lot of money had been sent in for the storm sufferers and every one wanted to grab all he could. No one seemed satisfied. And envy! I never knew so much envy.”

How do you account for the recrudescence of selfishness, greed, and envy? Is the cause in human nature or in the culture we have been reared in? Does our culture teach us to look out for self rather than for self *and* community?

CHAPTER XXXIX

ESTRANGEMENT

Tests

- a. What are the concrete manifestations of family disorganization?
- b. What influences and developments rend the harmony of the community?
- c. What was thrusting apart North and South during the half-century before the Civil War?
- d. How do discordant types develop in society?
- e. Show how estrangement may occur in consequence of unequal appropriation of culture.
- f. How can economic oppositions developing in society be overcome?
- g. Show that laws and policies have to be differentiated in order to take care of differentiated interests.
- h. How can the granting of "home rule" preserve the social peace?
- i. Why is it unwise to protect like-mindedness by barring foreign intercourse?

Challenges

340. Have you anything from your own experience or observation throwing light on the causes of community discord?
341. What influences have you noticed which beget misunderstanding between parents and adolescent children?
342. What influences are holding the people of the Pacific Slope away from the rest of the nation? Which of these influences are getting stronger? which weaker?
343. What influences are pushing city and country apart, and what influences are pulling them together?
344. Why is religion to-day less separative than it was in our colonial period? Are people's feelings about religion less intense? or have they arrived at a different idea of it?
345. What might be done by a competent mayor or governor to prevent the development of trouble between whites and Negroes, i.e., "race riots" and "race wars"?

346. Show the value of the institutions of free speech, free press, and free assemblage in hindering estrangement.

CHAPTER XL

SOCIAL CONTROL

Tests

- a. Show how the development of capital necessitates a firmer social control.
- b. Why does strong government develop in a mining state?
- c. What is extending social control?
- d. What are the motives behind social control?
- e. Name the elements in society from which social control radiates.
- f. What are the least costly and galling means of social control?
- g. Why should government abstain from trying to mold opinion about itself or its functions?
- h. How may the School be made independent of the State?
- i. What may be done to insure freedom of speech and assemblage?
- j. How may the public recognition of exemplary social service be decentralized?

Challenges

347. Discriminate between *socialization* and *social control*?
348. Is there among us *too much* social interference with the individual or *too little*? Reasons.
349. How has laboratory experimentation with the effect of doses of alcohol upon one's physiological and psychical processes (Kraepelin) settled whether the liquor traffic is a social concern?
350. Can a dairyman who will slyly put water into the milk he sells contribute to the general feeling that the "watering" of public utility securities is wrong?
351. If the wronged man ought to forgive the wrong-doer "seventy times seven" times, ought the wronged society to do the same? If not, why not?

352. Ought the good citizen to obey what he deems a bad law (e.g., the fugitive slave law) even while he condemns and protests against it? How about obeying a “gag law” which cripples his power to protest against bad laws? How about obeying a muzzling police order which, if tested in the courts, may turn out to be unconstitutional?
353. What are outstanding traits of the personal ideal “the good sportsman”?
354. Why is it that no religion has ever held up this “sportsman” ideal?
355. Show why “more quickly than public opinion or religion law can be twisted to suit the designs of a dominant social class.”
356. What anti-crime policy promises the most results for next year? for the next decade? for the next generation? for the next century?
357. Should the high school teacher of history, civics, or economics be free to use his own judgment as to choice of text and method of presenting his subject, or should these matters be settled for him by higher educational authorities? If the latter, should it be the local board of education or a State authority?

CHAPTER XLI

LIBERATION

Tests

- a. What were the functions of the ancient kindred group, and why did it dissolve?
- b. How does industrialism react upon the solidarity of the family?
- c. Show that some functions of the family are being transferred to other groups and agencies.
- d. Show that the money economy makes for limited association.
- e. Why does the decline of militant activities loosen the grip of the State upon its members?
- f. Do popular governments value individual freedom?

- g. How was hero worship a force for liberation of the individual?
- h. How has critical thought set men free?
- i. Why is growth in like-mindedness unfavorable to coercion?
- j. State the effect of the diffusion of the art of reading.

Challenges

- 358. Show that the greater the volume of restraint imposed on the citizen by society-at-large, the freer he ought to be in respect to communication and association with his fellow-citizens.
- 359. Show how clannishness is a foe of good politics and good government.
- 360. Must the State respect the will of the parent as to the type of schooling the child shall have?
- 361. What effect will the conquest of the air have upon the freedom of the individual?
- 362. Would you want religious ethics to be completely social, i.e., require nothing that is not for the good of one's fellows and forbid nothing that is not hurtful to them?
- 363. What motive prompted the Calvinist, Scotch Presbyterian, and other Protestant leaders to make Sunday observance so much more burdensome than it had been under the Roman Catholic Church?
- 364. How is the perfecting of mental measurement likely to affect regard for popular sovereignty and majority rule, the interest in proportional representation, the "fatalism of the multitude," the authority of public opinion?
- 365. Discuss the statement: "The aim of a (written) constitution is to put a limit to the number of things concerning which a majority-crowd may lord it over the individual."
- 366. Discuss the contention of Martin, the crowd-psychologist, that the demand for the prohibition of Sunday movies "is for the most part a pure class-crowd phenomenon, designed to enhance the self-feeling and economic interests of the 'reformers' by keeping the poor from having a good time."

CHAPTER XLII

SOCIETY AND THE OCCUPATIONS

Tests

- a. Contrast the private and the social viewpoint as to occupations.
- b. Why would it be folly to allow occupations to assume whatever character they tend to under the forces of supply and demand?
- c. Show how plastic is the social rating of the occupations.
- d. Account for occupational pride.
- e. Show how one may be warped by his occupation.
- f. What is the best safeguard against becoming biased by one's calling?
- g. Demonstrate the folly of applying business standards of success in situations which they do not fit.

Challenges

367. Why is it a part of the sociologist's job to analyze the various types of occupations and endeavor to appraise them from the social-welfare point of view?
368. List in order of importance seven features of an occupation which have most to do with its rating by the public.
369. "If it were desired," says Dostoevsky in *The House of the Dead*, "to reduce a man to nothing—to punish him atrociously, to crush him in such a manner that the most hardened murderer would tremble before such punishment—it would be necessary only to give his work a character of complete uselessness," e.g., pouring water from one vessel into another or carrying earth from one place to another and back again.

What is the psychology back of this trait?

370. "There is no other service in all the world," said a Chicago mail-carrier at the end of his forty-fourth year of work "which gives a man such a spiritual gratification as mine has given me."

How would you explain his coming to feel thus about his work?

371. Does the fact that makers and dealers more and more use all manner of arts to attract consumers or patrons have any bearing on the question of social policy with reference to the traffic in harmful or demoralizing things?

CHAPTER XLIII

COMMERCIALIZATION

Tests

- a. What higher motives may inspire one's vocational activity?
- b. What is the effect of the relations between producer and consumer becoming less direct?
- c. What results from capital becoming more important in the practice of an art or profession?
- d. Account for the commercialization of the stage.
- e. Account for the commercialization of the newspaper.
- f. Account for the commercialization of amusement.
- g. What is meant by the "corporation collar"?
- h. How has mating been decommercialized? religion? government?

Challenges

- 372. How far does our American experience bear out the saying of Montesquieu nearly two centuries ago, "The spirit of commerce is naturally attended with that of frugality, economy, moderation, labor, prudence, tranquillity, order and rule"?
- 373. How do you account for the fact that in this country more than in most countries what is generally meant by "opportunity" is *freedom to make money*?
- 374. Compare the tone of the ordinary "business college" with that of the commercial department of a public high school. How do you account for the difference?
- 375. Why is it that the communal provision of means of recreation gives far better results than the regulation of commercial recreation?

376. Why do the authorities bar from intercollegiate athletic contests any student who has ever taken money for playing?
377. Why do the best physicians try to stamp out the practice of "fee-splitting," i.e., the specialist sharing his fee with the doctor who has sent him the case?
378. Discuss the pros and cons of the proposal that only governments themselves should engage in the manufacture of munitions of war.
379. What are the objections to the State leasing the labor-power of its convicts to a commercial company which will board the convicts and pay the State a profit besides?
380. What is the effect on religion of the clergyman having no income but the fees for his sacerdotal services?
381. What is the significance of the hymn, "I'm glad salvation's free"?

CHAPTER XLIV

PROFESSIONALIZATION

Tests

- a. What kinds of callings need to be professionalized?
- b. Illustrate formal recognition of a calling.
- c. Illustrate social recognition of a calling.
- d. Describe the professional spirit.
- e. Show the anti-social character of certain canons of the medical profession; of the legal profession.
- f. What will happen if the unworthy are not expelled from a profession?
- g. How may the professions be purified?
- h. Set forth the limits to the extension of the professional spirit.

Challenges

382. Why is it held "unprofessional" to query the abilities of a fellow-professional to a possible client?

383. How can we lessen the freemasonry which causes judges to allow exorbitant fees to lawyers looking after the estates of decedents?
384. Are there reasons for supposing that the day will come when training courses for realtors and hotel men will be offered in the State university, and for each of these occupations there will be a State examining and licensing board?
385. What would have to be done in order to professionalize in your State the occupation of soliciting insurance?
386. Would you like to see the playing of athletic games professionalized? Reasons.
387. Some branches of trade have been dealing with the public for centuries. Why is it that only in the last decade or two have they become conscious enough of their obligations to their patrons to organize and formulate an ethical code?
388. Discuss the pros and cons of making the theater a municipal institution.
389. Pros and cons of maintaining a State police rather than relying, as now, wholly on local elective constables and sheriffs.
390. What is the "professional manner"? Show how it becomes an obstacle to dealing helpfully with dependents.
391. Will the time come when plasterers and nurserymen and motor-men will have been systematically trained at the expense of the public? Reasons.

CHAPTER XLV

OSSIFICATION

Tests

- a. What is ossification?
- b. How does mental laziness make for ossification?
- c. Show that the long-established becomes a fetich.
- d. Show how worthy private interests stand in the way of advance.
- e. Illustrate how the self-interest of the dominant class may stand in the way of needed change.

- f. Compare the chief social elements in their attitude toward change.
- g. If religion should govern individuals, why shouldn't it govern institutions?
- h. What does freedom of inquiry imply?
- i. How may methods of exact measurement aid society's self-criticism?

Challenges

- 392. Why do college traditions become fixed in a much briefer time than those of the world outside?
- 393. Are unconventional literary and artistic Bohemias (Greenwich Village, e.g.) harmful or beneficial to society?
- 394. Intellectual young Chinese did not under the old order go through any such period of radicalism and revolt against acceptable parental canons as many intellectual young Americans do. Is it well that the latter for a while decry much that they later see the wisdom of?
- 395. It is said that no Charleston (South Carolina) family has been admitted to the highest circle of Charleston society since 1824. What is the good side of this exclusiveness? the bad side?
- 396. What is the motive of the suggestion that the decisions of courts of equity be not published?
- 397. Why are we better off with a Common Law than we should be if our law were based on the Bible?
- 398. Shall we some day have religious surveys, morals surveys, and family-life surveys of communities, as now we have health surveys and school surveys?

CHAPTER XLVI

DECADENCE

Tests

- a. What is the concept of social decadence?
- b. What evidence of adverse climatic change can be cited?

- c. How does reckless tree-cutting lead to economic decline?
- d. Show how the soil may lose its valuable properties.
- e. What trends result in deterioration of the racial basis of society?
- f. Illustrate the overgrowth of institutions.
- g. What damage may be done by the uncurbed critical spirit?
- h. What tends to set one's instinctive self above one's reasonable self?
- i. Show how the rise of caste and privilege results in decadence.

Challenges

- 399. What do you consider the gravest symptom presented by American society?
- 400. Do you notice signs that more of us are becoming luxury-loving and soft?
- 401. Is there evidence that the crowd spirit is gaining on the sense of individual responsibility?
- 402. Is the uncurbing of juvenile instincts in the spectators of popular athletic contests to be deplored?
- 403. In your part of the country is community sentiment—as against egoism, familyism, churchism, lodgism—growing or declining? What appear to be the causes?
- 404. Set forth the conditions most favorable to providing society with an adequate supply of competent leaders.
- 405. From the point of view of preventing the growth of caste, which is more essential—the diffusion of educational opportunity or the heavy taxation of large inheritances?
- 406. Which of the following opinions do you consider decadent, i.e., injurious to society itself rather than to certain reigning dogmas? Why?
 - a. Children are a hindrance to a woman's self-development.
 - b. Art is for art's sake.
 - c. Economic changes furnish the key to the explanation of history.
 - d. Life is not worth living.

- e. The truth of a statement depends upon whether you can safely act on it (Pragmatism).
 - f. Marriage is a failure.
 - g. The practice of religion is a form of fire insurance.
 - h. Worldly success is a matter of "pull."
407. Look through W. S. Davis's *Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome* and W. H. Lecky's *History of European Morals*; then formulate your opinion as to what would happen if Christian ethics lost entirely its supernatural background and therewith its authoritativeness.

CHAPTER XLVII

TRANSFORMATION

Tests

- a. Distinguish between *transformation* and *reshaping*.
- b. Set forth what *static-dynamic processes* are and how they modify society.
- c. Give illustrations of *transmutations*.
- d. Draw a distinction between *social evolution* and *social growth*.
- e. Show how growth of population causes changes in society.
- f. Show how the accumulation of wealth brings about social change.
- g. Give cases of a society being thrown out of its groove in consequence of being acted upon by other societies.
- h. Explain what is meant by "cross-fertilization of cultures."
- i. Cite social changes brought about by the innovating individual.
- j. Account for the transformations of our time.

Challenges

- 408. What social changes going on in this country are attributable chiefly to the increase of population?
- 409. Name four mechanical inventions of the last fifty years which have had important social effects, and point out these effects.
- 410. Name four others equally important in their economic effects but relatively unimportant in their social effects.

- 411. Show in what ways scientific advertising is a factor of social change.
- 412. Show in what ways the radio is a factor of social change.
- 413. What social changes follow the introduction of automobile roads into a rural community?
- 414. What are the social consequences of the easier access of women to the industries and professions?
- 415. Is the average American intellect more dynamic or less dynamic now than it was a century ago? Reasons.
- 416. What unwilling factors of change are likely to dominate the near future of American society?

CHAPTER XLVIII

RE-SHAPING

Tests

- a. Show that an understanding of the causes of social phenomena is bound to beget attempts to modify them.
- b. Was *laissez-faire* a slogan invented by spokesmen of the capitalist class for its benefit?
- c. What are the chief successes to be credited to the interventionist policy?
- d. What changes have recently been brought about authoritatively in Turkey?
- e. State five canons of social reconstruction.
- f. Why should every social reform be the outcome of a social movement?

Challenges

- 417. What may a society consciously do in order to prevent the race intellect from becoming arrested and unfruitful under the spell of admiration for past achievement and past success?
- 418. Can you cite any reforms urged nowadays which run counter to human nature?

419. Are society's interferences (by public opinion or by laws) with human matings, child production, and child rearing likely to multiply? Reasons.
420. Would you agree with John Morley when he says:
"The world only grows better, even in the moderate degree in which it does grow better, because people wish that it should, and take the right steps to make it better"?
Reasons.
421. Read, digest and report on Ch. II, "The Efficacy of Effort," pp. 13-17, L. F. Ward's *Applied Sociology* (1906).

CHAPTER XLIX

REVOLUTION

Tests

- a. What is a revolution?
- b. Out of what sort of a situation is a revolution engendered?
- c. Why cannot a social explosion be brought on by persistent agitation and propaganda?
- d. What is meant by "transfer of the allegiance of the intellectuals"?
- e. Illustrate "the social myth."
- f. Why do revolutions usually cost more than their leaders expect them to cost?
- g. Account for the "excesses" that invariably accompany a revolution although they are quite irrelevant to its aims.
- h. How can a society insure itself against revolution?

Challenges

422. Criticize the contention of E. Bernstein, "At the present time it is possible to name as revolutions only those periods in which the amount of liberty is increased."
423. What is the objection to omitting the word *abrupt* in the definition of revolution on p. 492 of the text?

424. Does the quick and easy circulation of individuals from one social level to another (pp. 365-369 of the text) afford security against social explosions?
425. Says Lenin: "The fundamental law of revolution, confirmed by every revolution, and particularly by the three Russian revolutions of the 20th century, is as follows: It is not sufficient for the revolution that the exploited and oppressed masses understand the impossibility of living in the old way and demand changes; for the revolution it is necessary that the exploiters should not be able to live and rule as of old. Only when the masses do not want the old régime, and when the rulers are *unable to govern them as of old*, only then can the revolution succeed. This truth may be expressed in other words, *Revolution is impossible without an all-national crisis* affecting both the exploiters and the exploited."

Look into the conditions in France antecedent to the Revolution of 1789 and see whether they fit into this formula.

426. Report on the sequence of the changes in behavior during revolution as brought out in Chapter III of P. Sorokin's *The Sociology of Revolution*.
427. Report on changes in the structure of the social aggregate in periods of revolution as described in Chapter XII of P. Sorokin's *The Sociology of Revolution*.
428. Says C. H. Cooley, *Life and the Student*, p. 16: "When chambers of commerce, school boards or the like attempt to rule the press, coerce teachers or preachers or restrict popular discussion, they present their opponents, in place of weakness and half-heartedness, with a strong and lively grievance sure to win the support of all disinterested men."

Do Communists in fact rejoice when their peaceful parades of the unemployed are broken up by police clubs and their open-air meetings prevented by strong-arm methods? Is their motive to create trouble for the authorities or to draw public attention to certain gross industrial evils which a commercialized press is trying to ignore?

CHAPTER L

UNIFORMITIES

Tests

- a. Show the extent to which the homogenizing forces have triumphed in the historical period.
- b. Show the extension of planes of uniformity.
- c. Show how the diffusion of a higher culture is associated with the extension of empire.
- d. What kinds of superior elements of culture need to be pushed?
- e. Does the extension of culture planes interfere with the growth of individuality?

Challenges

429. How is air navigation likely to affect the sharpness of nationality consciousness? the relations of classes? the relations of religions and cultures?
430. Will it increase or diminish the chances of war?
431. Will the process of building up ever-wider cultural uniformities be checked eventually by enduring differences in the reactions and aptitudes of races?
432. As the spatial barriers to human intercourse become negligible, what surviving barrier is bound to become more and more conspicuous?
433. What are the contemporary processes which tend to weaken the sentiment and consciousness of nationality? the processes which tend to strengthen them?
434. How do you account for the fact that ordinary unthinking Americans who would cheerfully vote a billion dollars to "clean up" Mexico by military force would be horrified at the proposal to "clean up" Mexico by dedicating a tenth of that sum to building 20,000 good school-houses there and giving a course in our universities to an equal number of Mexican youth to fit them to teach in these school-houses?

CHAPTER LI

STANDARDS

Tests

- a. Show the importance of standards in giving character to a society.
- b. Distinguish between "live" standards and "sleeping" standards.
- c. What taboos have been set up among us in our own time?
- d. Point out taboos which are becoming powerless.
- e. Describe the case cited by Ogburn which shows that people will sacrifice on food in order to maintain their standards.
- f. Illustrate how peculiar standards originate in special experiences.
- g. Where in society are the springs from which standards flow out and down?
- h. Explain why standards may retain their power after they have lost their utility, even after they have been shown to be senseless and burdensome.
- i. What is the good side of the break-up of moral traditions? the bad side?

Challenges

435. Give illustrations of workmen or farmers being unduly influenced by standards which develop among business men.
436. Can you suggest other taboos it might be well to break down besides those mentioned at the bottom of p. 507?
437. What proposed new taboos are likely to excite controversy in the course of the next twenty years?
438. May an individual develop morally beyond the need of being guided by standards, so that in each situation which arises he may safely follow his conscience rather than the social standard?
439. What change have you ever noticed in the standard type of college man, or college woman?
440. Compare small town with big city in respect to the extent to which one has to conform to other people's standards.

441. Of your acquaintances which do you admire the more—the exalters of standards or the critics of standards? Why?
442. What life situations are likeliest to call forth raw unconventional human goodness? Which evoke goodness dictated by a social standard?
443. How can you tell the one kind of goodness from the other when you experience them?

CHAPTER LII

GROUPS

Tests

- a. Why are the bonds created by neighborhood becoming weaker?
- b. Why is it that literature often upholds ideals of independence which most persons are unfitted to realize?
- c. Are differences of occupation likely to play a larger rôle in the future in affecting the groupings of people?
- d. Account for the stupendous growth of fraternal orders in this country.
- e. Show that joint defense or advancement of common interests may not be so potent a determiner of men's groupings in the future as it has been in the past.
- f. Illustrate how invention and discovery condition human groupings.
- g. How does the comparative strength of attack and defense affect the issue of freedom *vs.* compulsion in human grouping?
- h. Show that many groups are virtually petrifications.

Challenges

444. Are we promoting human happiness when we make it easier for one to quit the group he was born into and enter other groups?
445. What effect does the acceptance of Christianity have upon the social relations and connections of the Chinese convert? See E. A. Ross, *The Changing Chinese*, p. 235.

446. Show that the more security and benefits you get as a citizen the less tightly you tie yourself up with any group.
447. Would it be better if the women of the plain people paid no attention to the styles, but worked out certain becoming types of costume which they liked, and stuck to them?
448. Show the inevitability of each advanced people barring out immigrants from the less advanced peoples.
449. By what means do the Vested Interests contrive to keep control of our big national parties for so much of the time?
450. Says C. H. Cooley, *Life and the Student*, p. 47: "Loyalty and service flourish only in congenial association. We shall never have contented and efficient workers except as members of occupational groups, continuous, well-knit and responsible, such as we now have in the properly organized professions, bearers of tradition and standard, guaranties of security, self-expression and a human life."

Consider this position critically, and state your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with it.

CHAPTER LIII

INSTITUTIONS

Tests

- a. What are the elements of social institutions?
- b. What are the chief classes of institutions? Cite examples of each.
- c. Cite indications that religion is ceasing to be a social institution.
- d. Show that not all the recalcitrance against established social institutions emanates from selfish or headstrong individuals.
- e. Cite evidence that some persons outgrow their need of regulation by institutions.
- f. Show the value of a thorough exploration of the genesis and history of current social institutions.
- g. Why is it desirable that the claims and practical results of institutions should be tested?

Challenges

451. Says C. H. Cooley, *Life and the Student*, p. 219: "It is a chief use of social institutions to make up our minds for us, and when, in times of confusion, they fail to do this, there is more mind work than most of us are equal to."
- Is this compatible with the position taken on p. 526 of the text?
452. What are the traits of character which are likely to prevail in a time of shattering of institutions, e.g., revolutionary Russia, China, Mexico?
453. Is it a disaster to real religion—which is supposed to dwell only in minds and hearts—if organized society altogether ceases to back religious bodies with money and authority?
454. Can you name any institutions so venerable or sacred that they ought to be protected from investigation and criticism even by competent persons?
455. Many feel that they are upholding the dignity of marriage when they thwart the desire of a mismated couple for a divorce. Is it possible to preserve a prized institution without sacrificing the happiness of innocent individuals to it?

CHAPTER LIV

THE PRINCIPLE OF ANTICIPATION

Tests

- a. State the principle of anticipation.
- b. Illustrate it in the treatment of crime.
- c. How does taxation differ from pillage?
- d. Illustrate the proposition: "In time everything dishonest is discounted."
- e. Show how charitable relief will be anticipated.
- f. Why do conservative professors insist upon academic freedom for their radical colleagues?
- g. What is the great objection to heresy-hunting?

- h. How can we make sure that our charity and mercy will not be abused?
- i. Contrast charity and social reform.

Challenges

- 456. Under what circumstances will pardon not encourage a repetition of the offense?
- 457. Why did the adoption of scientific principles of taxation begin long before the people came into the control of government?
- 458. How can you reconcile the paragraph on how children are spoiled (p. 534) with the maxim that children should be under the *law* of the home or the school, not under *caprice*?
- 459. Should the indemnity received by a man crippled in an industrial accident be diminished to the extent that the man by acquiring skill in another occupation recovers earning power?
- 460. Why do conservative professors often protest as strongly as radical professors against the violation of academic freedom by governing boards?
- 461. Discuss the problem raised as to old-age pensions.
- 462. Discuss Malthus's contention that dependence ought to be held disgraceful.
- 463. Show that the wise social policy is: Concealment of every benefit of the nature of *relief*, publicity for every benefit of the nature of *reward*.
- 464. Why is there less danger in the free dispensing of medicine to the sick than of food to the hungry?
- 465. Why do free meals and shelter pauperize, but not free libraries and swimming pools?

CHAPTER LV

THE PRINCIPLE OF SIMULATION

Tests

- a. Illustrate simulation in the commercial field.
- b. Portray the professional labor leader; the professional politician.

- c. Show how the politician contrives to reap much of the credit which belongs to the reformer.
- d. Show that counterfeiting is a testimonial that the thing counterfeited enjoys social esteem.
- e. Why is it that in society the new is likely to be sincere and virtuous?
- f. Set forth the maxims as to simulation.
- g. Exhibit the exposure of simulators as a social service of high importance.
- h. Justify the setting-up of social organs to secure timely recognition of achievers.

Challenges

- 466. Should we hit hard commercial deception? or tolerate some of it to keep people's wits sharp? In our handling of traffic do we aim to make crossings safe only for the nimble?
- 467. What may a church do to keep as low as possible the proportion of hypocrites in its membership?
- 468. Is it a good thing for church people to throw their trade or patronage political support to fellow-members? Reasons.
- 469. If advertisers pay nine-tenths of the cost of bringing out the newspapers, shouldn't they have special consideration in the news and editorial columns on the old principle "He who pays the piper calls the tune"?
- 470. How can we keep out of social work those who lack the spirit of service?
- 471. How may the people tell the patriot from the politician?
- 472. Why is it that anything social is likely to deteriorate shortly after it has achieved success?
- 473. What cases have come to your attention of selfish or sinister interests masquerading?
- 474. Is the university president right who dismisses degrees and diplomas as "toys for the babyhood of science"?
- 475. Should a church or reform organization reject gifts of "tainted" money? How about a hospital, an old ladies' home, or a scientific institute?

CHAPTER LVI

THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUALIZATION

Tests

- a. Show that the factory locksteps its workers.
- b. Compare the strain of collective labor with go-as-you-please labor.
- c. What justification is there for the phrase *the army machine*?
- d. What machine-like features can be noted in the educational system?
- e. In what respects has the penal system been heedless of essential individual differences?
- f. How can you individualize education?
- g. What should be done in order to individualize criminal justice?
- h. Show how we can individualize government.

Challenges

476. Discuss the prospect of individual go-as-you-please labor ever recurring in industry.
477. Discuss the prospect of production-to-order ever narrowing the scope of production-for-the-market.
478. What sins of lumping have you seen committed by teachers and educators?
479. What would you do if you undertook to individualize the bestowal of primary political power, i.e., the suffrage?
480. If of the varieties of Christianity in this country we might keep only *five*, which five would you consider most worth-while in respect to satisfying the various types of intelligence and temperament in the population?
481. A Pullman porter G was arrested on the charge of stealing a pocket-book, but the charge was not substantiated. Thereupon, he brought suit against B who had caused his arrest and obtained a verdict for \$2,500 in damages. The Supreme Court of New York reduced the damages from \$2,500 to \$300. Upon

an appeal by G the appellate division of the Supreme Court sustained the order reducing the damages. The following is a part of the opinion of Judge D whose order was sustained: "You cannot say that G is just the same as a white man when you come to say how much his name will suffer. He might suffer more. But, after all, what are the probabilities about it? Is it likely that when a colored man is arrested and imprisoned he feels just as much shame as a white man of any circumstance might?" Is this needless "lumping" or reasonable generalization?

482. A charming American girl married to a Japanese gentleman studying at an American university says: "I am completely cut off from my family. They are interested in missions and have taught me as a child to take an interest in them, too; in fact, they gave me an international turn of mind. But now that I am in love with this cultured man, simply because he is Japanese they will have nothing more to do with me. And they claim to be Christians! I will have nothing more to do with Christianity." Is there needless lumping here? Is it on one side only?
483. What sins of needless lumping have you observed in the attitudes of churches and clergymen?

CHAPTER LVII

THE PRINCIPLE OF DETERIORATION

Tests

- a. Contrast the "merit" system with the "spoils" system.
- b. How has corruption on the part of agents or officers of an organization been made difficult?
- c. Who are likely to be the chief sufferers from indifferentism?
- d. How may it be cured?
- e. What is formalism?
- f. Why is the school so subject to the disease of formalism?
- g. Define and illustrate *obsolescence*.
- h. What is the alternative to the self-constituted governing board?
- i. Set forth the stages of decay of an institution.

Challenges

484. If you were in charge, how would you go about building up morale in a disgruntled group of public servants, say postal clerks?
485. What instances of formalism can you cite from your school experience?
486. What instances of formalism (*not* emphasis on devotional forms) have you observed in connection with religion and churches?
487. The Roosevelt era has been termed "the Golden Age of the civil service." Consult the biographies of Roosevelt and find out the means he used in order to overcome indifferentism in the public services he was connected with.
488. Set forth the pros and cons of rich men endowing newspapers just as they have endowed colleges.
489. Would it be a good thing for the International Y. M. C. A. if rich men gave it a permanent endowment for its work?
490. Does "perversion" come from certain *diseases* (which are avoidable) or from *old age* (which is unavoidable)?

CHAPTER LVIII

THE PRINCIPLE OF BALANCE

Tests

- a. What is the objection to any single social element dominating society?
- b. What is "the rule of the dead," and what effects does it have?
- c. What are the evil tendencies in masculinism?
- d. What are the objections to clericalism?
- e. What sort of leadership does the military profession give society?
- f. What fallacies are rife when business men are ascendant?
- g. Set forth good and bad points of leisure-class ascendancy.

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- h. What considerations determine how the balance shall be struck between the educated and the people?
 - i. State the principle of balance.

Challenges

- 491. Would you be willing to see just as many juvenile courts and courts of domestic relations presided over by women judges as by men judges?
- 492. Would it be a good thing if a goodly proportion of our clergymen and bishops were women?
- 493. Does the reluctance of men to work under a woman superior forbid us to make women heads of administrative departments?
- 494. What evidence is there that business men have reached an unmerited dominance in American society?
- 495. How does the joining of local business men into luncheon clubs and into a chamber of commerce affect their outlook on the rest of society?
- 496. Outline a program for restoring the balance in American society by counteracting the fantastic commercialism that has come to dominate it.
- 497. Which way is the tide of American practice running—*toward* leisure-class ideals or *away from* them?

SHELF OF RESERVED BOOKS

(For use with *Tests and Challenges in Sociology*)

- Buckle, T. H., *History of Civilization in England*.
Chapin, F. S., *Cultural Change*.
Cooley, C. H., *Life and the Student*.
Cooley, C. H., *Social Organization*.
Davis and Barnes, *Introduction to Sociology*.
Davis and Barnes, *Readings in Sociology*.
Davis, Jerome, *Contemporary Social Movements*.
Davis, W. S., *Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome*.
Edwards, L. P., *Natural History of Revolutions*.
Ellwood, C. A., *Cultural Evolution*.
Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences.
Hart, H., *The Science of Human Relations*.
Hearn, L., *Japan: An Interpretation*.
Inquiry, the, *Community Conflict*.
Kropotkin, P., *Mutual Aid*.
Lynd, R. S. and H. M., *Middletown*.
Ogburn, W. F., *Social Change*.
Ogburn and Groves, *American Marriage and Family Relationships*.
Report of United States Commission on Industrial Relations.
Ross, E. A., *The Changing Chinese*.
Ross, E. A., *South of Panama*.
Ross, E. A., *Standing Room Only?*
Ross, E. A., *World Drift*.
Rostovtsev, M., *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*.
Sorokin, P., *Contemporary Sociological Theories*.
Sorokin, P., *Social Mobility*.
Sorokin, P., *The Sociology of Revolutions*.
Sorokin and Zimmerman, *Principles of Rural-Urban Sociology*.
Thompson, W. S., *Population Problems*.
Ward, L. F., *Applied Sociology*.
Wells, H. G., *Outline of History*.
Wiggam, A. E., *The Next Age of Man*.
Williams, Whiting, *Mainsprings of Men*.
Young, K., *Social Psychology*.

